U.S. Envoy to UN Disputes India on **Arming Pakistan**

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Past Service NEW DELHI — The U.S. reprentative to the United Nations, ane J. Kirkpatrick, oo Monday narply rejected India's argument tat the sale of U.S. arms to Paki-an threatens India and could ad to a fourth Indian-Pakistan

"It is our belief that any arms iles we provide Pakistan do not treaten the security of India We nink, in fact, they probably introuce an element of stability rather an instability," she said. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was blunt,

narp, and tough at a public forum fonday night, needing India on nany of its most cherished ecoomic and political beliefs, while t the same time maintaining that te Reagan administration does are about the Third World, and idia in particular.

From all indications, Mrs. Kirkatrick was just as blunt and sharp 1 private meetings with Prime finister Indira Gandhi, Foreign finister P.V. Narasimha Rao and ther officials.

lt was the kind of talk that Indi-n officials are not used to hearing om diplomatic visitors. It seemed il the sharper when contrasted ith public statements of Claude heysson, France's minister of ex-rnal relations, who ended a twoay visit here Monday by supportig India as a leader of the Third /orld while avoiding comment on ifferences that divide New Delhi

No-Nonsense Approach

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the highest anking U.S. official to visit India ince the Reagan administration ook office in January, seemed to ypify Washington's new no-nonense approach to its foreign relaions.

She turned aside complaints by ettred air chief marshall P.C. Lal hat the Reagan administration's militarization and armament" colicy of selling F-16 fighters to Pakistan ignores India's protests and threatens the peace of the re-

4enachem Begin plans to tell

nat Israel is not satisfied with the

ace of normalization, when the

gyptian port of Alexandria.

Israeli officials believe Egypt

as slowed the establishment of

_ormal relations between the two

nuntries, especially in the areas of purism, trade and cultural ex-

red a major embarrassment in

ie Arah world with the Israeli at-

ck on the Iraqi nuclear reactor,

egin to exercise restraint.

hich came four days after Mr. Saat, at Sharm-el-Sheikh, urged Mr.

David Kimche, director-general

ud Monday, "Normalization is at a process that can be turned

f or on at will. This has to be an

igoing process toward full and

implete relations between two

iendly countries. We will tell the

syptians that they have turned

the Israeli Foreign Ministry;

anges, and especially since the

raeli attacks on Iraq and Beirut.

Mr. Sadat, who staked his politi-

vo leaders meet Tuesday at the

militarization appears to another nation as a game of, what we would say in the States, catch-up ball," " she said.

This was a clear reference to India's agreement last year to purchase \$1.6 billion in arms from the Soviet Union on such favorable terms that Pakistan estimates their real worth at \$8 billion and the U.S. State Department gives their value at \$5.5 billion.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who received a 20-minute briefing by the De-fense Ministry in an attempt to convince her that India is militarily weak compared to Pakistan, in-sisted that "India is one of the world's major military powers' whose strength has increased "very dramatically" since the last war with Pakistan 10 years ago.

Helping Pakistan

"What you call rearming your neighbors in a fashion that imposes a new arms race in the subcontinent, we call helping Pakistan to have some confidence as it confronts the problem of refugees and a Soviet presence on its borders," she continued in answering Mr. Lal. Pakistan has about two mil-lion refugees from neighboring Af-

tion that arms we supply to Paki-stan are threatening to her."

She added. "It is oot our intention at all to in any way threaten India or to be a party to threatening India."

It appeared unlikely, however, that those words of assurance would ease India's apprehensions that the sale of weapons to Pakistan would bring about another Indian-Pakistan war.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is on a six-nation Asian tour that already has taken her to Thailand and Bangladesh and will end Sunday in Paki-stant and leaves Tuesday for Nepal

negotiations for commercial; cul-

ly after the Israeli attack on Iraq's

Autonomy Talks

rael's chief negotiator on autonomy, said that the Egyptians would have to make up their mind if this

- what was signed at Camp David

concerning peace and concerning

autonomy — will remain a piece of paper or will start to be a piece of

reality." Mr. Kimche said Israel

would call for a sharp acceleration

in the pace of the autonomy talks

that Egypt broke off last year and

which had proceeded on a slow

where the two sides sit more or less

permanently and continuously,

Mr. Kimche said, "The delegations

should sit for two or three weeks at

Western Sahara Committee, which is nearly as old as the war itself, to

meet with "the parties to the con-

"The eyes of Africa and hope-fully the world are on the outcome

of this meeting," said Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, the OAU chairman, as he opened the

Mr. Arap Moi said: "to fail or to succeed. We must succeed, for the

other alternative would spell disas-

ter to our unity and our solidar-

meeting will be an all-out failure,

most diplomats doubt that the two

days of talks can come close to re-

fire in the Western Sahara, but it

has not been enforced. Implemen-

tation of the cease-fire and the or-

ganization of a referendum - if

one is to take place - are the lead-

ing items on the agenda for the

There is some doubt among dip-

lomats from the area that the Mo-

roccans are actually willing to see

a referendum take place. The Al-

gerians, for example, argue that King Hassan's proposal was a ploy

to buy time and to prevent the

OAU from seating the Polisario delegation as the official represent-

The OAU has called for a cease-

solving the problems.

current meeting.

While it is unlikely that the

flict" and press for a solution.

"We want to see a situation

schedule before that.

a go without stop."

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Is-

with it:"

Begin to Push Sadat for Normal Relations

tural and other exchanges came to an abrupt halt in June, immediate-

Las Angeles Times Service

Sues. We will urge them to turn the ing new of substance to bring to role in realizing the solution."

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister

Sues. We will urge them to turn the ing new of substance to bring to role in realizing the solution."

Are feet raid only a realizing the solution.

vith it."

Israel's opening position in the reOther Israeli officials said that newed talks would be the same as

Reagan.



Cmdr. Henry Kleemann, right, and Lt. David Venlet hold scale models of U.S. F-14s and Soviet-built Sn-22 fighter planes to explain how they shot down two Libyan jets over the Mediterranean.

Libyan Jets Downed Just Outside Maneuvers Area, 6th Fleet Says

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service
ABOARD THE USS NIMITZ, ghanistan.

Nonetheless, she promised to convey to President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Ir. "the powerful sense I have developed here of India's conviction that arms we supply to Pald."

ABOARD THE USS NIMITZ, Off Naples — The 6th Fleet disclosed Monday that the downing of two Libyan warplanes by U.S. F-14 jet fighters last week took place slightly ontside a "designated" area in the Mediterranean's disputed Could be a supply to Pald. ed" area in the Mediterranean's disputed Gulf of Sidra where the United States had advised shipping that it was holding missile

> The commander of the fleet, Vice Adm. William H. Rowden also indicated at a news conference that tension between Libya and the United States during the ex-ercise on Aug. 18 and Aug. 19 was higher than previously acknowledged, with U.S. fighter aircraft intercepting, but not firing on, Li-byan aircraft on 44 other occa-

off the switch concerning some is- said repeatedly that they had noth- question and the PLO's leading

its position when the negotiations

Arafat Seeks Reagan Aid

LONDON (UPI) — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization, called Mon-

day for a new diplomatic initiative

to solve the Palestinian question

and said he believes his organiza-

tion has "crossed the bridge"

toward acceptance by President

Mr. Arafat, in an interview with

the London-based magazine The Middle East, said a new initiative

was needed because the Camp Da-

vid plan for Eygpt and Israel to

negotiate autonomy for the Pales-

tinians had run its course and be-cause the PLO had withstood Is-

raeli attempts "to destroy it" this

Mr. Arafat said it is imperative

summer in southern Lebanon.

The Libyan So-22 bombers were shot down by U.S. Air Force F-14.
Tomcats based on the Numiz. The

the carrier to be the first instance of U.S. warplanes engaging in aeriof U.S. warplanes engaging in aeri-al combat since the Vietnam War.

[On Sunday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi said his country's jets fired first on the U.S. planes in the air battle, Reuters reported from London, quoting the official Library press seems. LANA byan press agency JANA.

[Libya had said initially that its lanes had been attacked, but Col. Qadhafi presented his new version of the dogfight while on a visit to the Ethiopian capital.

Low Risk' Maneuvers

[He insisted, however, that a U.S. jet was shot down over Lihyan waters in the Gulf of Sidra. [Col. Qadhafi said that his Sovi-et-built fighters had no orders to attack U.S. jets.]

Adm. Rowden, while describing the maneuvers as routine and "low risk," stressed that they were in-tended to counter Libya's eightincident was believed by pilots on year-old claim to sovereignty over

Mr. Arafat said only a national

state would solve the problem of

giving a home to and restoring the

rights of the 1.3 million Palestini-

ans living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as well

as Palestinian refugees in other

"We are in favor of the UN

playing an essential role, namely in

the interim period between Israeli

occupation and Palestinian sover-

cignty" on the West Bank, Mr. Arafat said, reiterating an earlier

Mr. Arafat said all that the PLO

demanded from the United States

in return for direct oegotiations was respect for the UN General

Assembly resolution that calls for

national independence for Pales-

In an appeal to the United

States, he said: "I wonder when

President Reagan will admit that

our people are determined and that the PLO is an irreversible pbe-

nomenon? I am confident that we

have crossed the bridge."

Arah lands.

stration of our ability to employ freedom of navigation in international waters."

Reporters and television news teams were taken aboard the Nimitz, a 1,092-font-long, nuclear-powered carrier, after it anchored Monday in the Bay of Naples. The news conference was regarded as a departure from the 6th Fleet's nor-mally extends at things. maily reticent attitude. Analysts said it seemed part of an attempt to demonstrate the probity of the U.S. action. The pilots involved in the aerial hattle Aug. 19 were present, along with other officers, but their superiors frequently cut short

any impromptu comment. Adm. Rowden said shipping and aircraft in the Gulf of Sidra area had been alerted oo Aug. 12 and Aug. 14 that the exercises, involving missiles fired at remote-controlled drones, would take place in a "designated area whose coordinates were published in ootices to airmen and navigators."

Some Libyan aircraft flying toward the area were apparently intercepted by U.S. aircraft far closer to the Libyan coast than had hitherto been disclosed.

"About the closest we came in any instances would have been 25 miles to their coast," said Rear Adm. James E. Service, command-er of the 6th Fleet's hattle force, who commanded last week's exercise from the Nimitz. Previous accounts of the doglight by U.S. officials have coocentrated on the downing of the two Soviet-made Sukhoi jets, which, the Pentagon has said, occurred about 60 miles (96 kilometers) from the Libyan

U.S. Interceptions

Adm. Service and Adm. Rowden insisted Monday that all the U.S. interceptions took place over international waters and within international airspace. Asked, however, whether the downing of the Libyan planes was within the "designated" area of the maneuvers, Adm. Rowdeo replied: We do not think so. We think it

took place slightly to the south." Analysts said that would place the incident well within what the United States sees as international waters and airspace, and also with-in the area claimed by Libya. Only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Solidarity Presses Plan For a Key Referendum

By Dusko Doder

WARSAW - In a new and deeper challenge to Communist authorities, Poland's independent trade unions Mooday decided to bold a referendum on self-management by workers at the country's largest industrial enterprise despite government warnings that it does

not intend to give up the control.

The referendum this month at Huta Katowice, a steel complex employing 19,000 in Poland's in-dustrial heartland, was announced by the local chapter of Solidarity, which has 17,000 members. The re-ferendum apparently was timed to coincide with the meeting this month of the policy-making Com-munist Party Central Committee that is to discuss the issue of self-

The union has already challenged the government over the question of union access to the press with a two-day oewspaper strike last week. It was unclear whether the increasing confronta-tioo on these two crucial issues reflected posturing by both sides be-fore the first coogress of Solidarity

oext week.
Polish observers and Western military attachès have reported increased security in the Warsaw area. Riot pobce in full gear and trucks carrying equipment were seen Sunday in several parts of the

Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, called on Polish journalists to tell the truth about Solidarity and its congress and to resist official pressures to conform to the party line, "If this leads to reprisals," Mr. Walesa said, "we shall protect you. Your hooesty will will save Poland from new strikes. Truth is as occessary for Poland as is coal."

In another indication of tension, Deputy Interior Minister Wladys-law Pozaga said Monday that for-eign embassies in Warsaw, and particuarly the U.S. Embassy, have intensified their espionage activi-ties." Geo. Pozaga told the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu that certain diplomats were trying to recruit Polish citizens for espionage

work. He gave oo examples. So far, there have been no indications that the government was prepared to take up a Solidarity offer to resume talks on the issue of union access to the press. An-other nationwide strike against all daily newspapers may be called

The question of workers' selfmanagement, however, goes to the forms. Solidarity sees it as abso-

Lennon's Killer Sentenced in N.Y.

NEW YORK - Mark David Chapman, 26, was sentenced Monday to 20 years to life in prison the slaying of John Lennon. The former Beatle was gunned down Dec. 8 outside the New York apartment building where he lived with his wife and son. Mr. Chapman, who had pleaded

guilty to second-degree murder in June, saying that God ordered him to confess to the killing, could have been sentenced to a maximum term of 25 years to life.

Acting Justice Dennis Edwards said before pronouncing sentence in state Supreme Court that he would recommend that Mr. Chapman, a former mental patient, undergo psychiatric treatment.

stand was made clear by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski last week when he said "unless the state remains in control over enterprises it would not be able to carry out its functions and act in the national

Sunday night the official Polish news agency quoted the director of Huta Katowice, Stanislaw Bednarczyk, as calling for an effort to "rebuild strong state authority" in industrial enterprises. Solidarity, he cootinued, was trying to take over control and should that happen "the entire authority up to the ministrial level will become like a house of cards.

On the ballot at Huta Katowice will be six questions, including the main question of self-management or whether the management sbould "carry out the will of the majority" or continue to be responsible to state authorities. Other questions include one on whether Mr. Bednarczyk should be

retained as director. In another food dispute, Soli-darity rejected an appeal to permit the loading of Polish meat prod-ucts for export to Britain and the United States in the Baltic port city of Gdynia. About 100 containers have been held up at the port, hut only a few are refrigerated.

Meeting of Creditors

PARIS (Reuters) - Polish officials and representatives of the country's Western creditor governments will meet in Paris Sept. 9 to review Poland's economy, diplo-

matic sources said Mooday. The meeting may include pre-liminary discussion of possible rescheduling of Poland's 1982 debt repayments, they said.

New Politics and Hope At Polish Grass Roots

SOLIDARITY: THE IMPACT

in the second of a two-part series describing the impact of Poland's Solidarity movement on a small community, the International Herald Tribune describes the endemic onomic problems that have led the inhobitants of Pi-aseczno to place their hopes on Solidarity.

By Jonathan Kandell

International Herald Tribune PIASECZNO, Poland - In its year of existence, the Solidarity movement has radically altered the political life of Piaseczno's 20,000 inhabitants, unleashing a torrent of criticism against the

20,000 inhabitants, unleasing a torent of criticism against the Communists, sweeping aside party hard-liners from municipal posts, swinging power over to the employees on the factory floors. Evidently, the hope of Poland's national Communist leadership—and that of the Soviet Union, as well—is that the deteriorating chaodic economic situation in the country will eventually applied to the control of the country will eventually applied to the cou Solidarity's popularity and awake a longing in many Poles for a more subdued political environment in which economic order can

But if Piaseczno, a farming and industrial community about 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Warsaw, is any example of grass roots sentiments, the Polish party leaders and the Soviet government are almost certain to lose their long-shot gamble.

Former Leaders Blamed

It is fairly impossible to find anyone in this town - wbether Solidarity sympathizer or Communist — who does not identify the economic hardships with the bankruptcy of state policies during the last few decades. Housing and especially food shortages stand out as the gravest economic concerns. In both cases Solidarity has escaped blame and, indeed, has capitalized on popular frustrations and fears to expand its ranks.

The day begins in Piaseczno with a slow-motion flight of storks above the ocarby woods, a horse-drawn cart squeaking down the potholed main street and the first few elderly pensiooers hining up in front of the butcher shop hours before it opens.

By mid-morning, under the thousand-watt glare of the August sun, the most prominent feature of the town's landscape are the dozens of queues at the shop entrances. People wait and wait and wait for eigarettes, vodka, toilet paper, soap and detergents, milk and cheese, bread, and, particularly, meat - all of them in short

Queuing for Decades

Franciska Laganska, a short, dowdy 70-year-old housewife with an invalid husband, marvels at the old man who stands in front of the butcher shop every day at 6 a.m., maybe three hours before she gets there. Queuing up has been part of her daily routine for most of the last four decades. But the waiting is much longer than it ever has been in her memory, and she still risks walking away empty-handed.

I can't take more than three hours on the line," she said. "More than that and I just give up for the day."

In theory, the government decision to ration meat and turn over coupons to every Pole should have eliminated the oeed for the waiting lines. In fact, though, unless people quene up they have no assurance of getting their entire meat ration, or the better cuts, The ration cards allot first-, second- and third-class meat portions. By getting to the butcher shop at sunrise, the old man who evoked

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

African Heads of State Hold W. Sahara Talks

By Charles T. Powers Los Angeles Times Service NAIROBI - King Hassan II of orocco arrived in Kenva on onday to meet with seven other trican heads of state to work on a dution to the six-year-old conflict er the Western Sahara.

The meeting is a follow-up to a claration by the Moroccan onarch in June that he would be illing to accept, in principle, a rerendum of the people of the estern Sahara to determine hether they will become part of orocco or an independent state. The government of Morocco has sen at war with the Western Saara liberation movement, the Polario, since 1976, when Spain, the rmer colonial power, pulled out the region. The Polisario has an backed in the war by Moroc-'s neighbor to the east, Algeria. [Polisario guerrillas said Mon-y that they had killed 135 oroccan soldiers in a clash south

Morocco's internationally recmized borders, Reuters reported Jm Algiers. The Algerian-based . : errillas said the clash occurred "unday at a location known as reght Shueshya.] King Hassen's declaration in

ne, at the Organization of Afri-'n Unity's annual summit conferce, was advertised by the Morocns as a concession and a first ip towaru peace in the western anive from the Western Sahara.

go without stop."

that any new political initiative take into account "the Palestinian

markets on expectations that some time. Page 7.

that uses a magnetic video disk rather than film to take snapshots. Page 7.

Lebanon, Again

Cancer List

U.S. agencies know the names people who have been exposed on their jobs, but have made no effort to tell them about

Warmer World

A ream of federal scientists says it has detected an overall warming trend in the earth's atmosphere and predicts a elobal warming of "almost unprecedented magnitude" in

INSIDE

N.Y. Stocks Skid

Stock and bond prices take a severe downturn in New York interest rates will not drop for

New Camera

Sooy has introduced a camera

With the Israeli and Palestinian guns stilled — for the moment at least — the polirical forces within Lebanon turn to the oormal business at hand: shooting at each other.

of bundreds of thousands of to cancer-causing chemicals the risk. Page 5.

the next century. Page 5.

China Fights Wave of Crime With Tough Punishment

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service PEKING - A sharp rise in vio-

lent urban crime is making law and order a key issue in China, and the government's response to the public outrage is swift and harsh punishment for the crimi-

At least 87 murderers, rapists,

kidnappers, gang leaders and others convicted of serious crimes have been executed since late June in the government's crackdown, according to Chinese press reports. Stiffer sentences, up to 15 years at forced labor with little prospect of parole, are being meted out to robbers, burglars, drug dealers, ar-sonists, swindlers and extortiooists. Petty thieves, pickpockets, pimps and other offenders who used to get three- to five-year sen-

tences now get 10 years. To maximize the deterrent effect and assure the public that action is being taken, televised rallies of 100,000 people are being held in sports stadiums in Chinese cities to sentence the criminals. Those who are to be executed are immediately taken away and shot.

Crime Rate Is Reduced

The campaign, ordered by the country's top leadership, has begun to reduce the urban crime rate, the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said in an editorial

improved and offenses in down- many people and enterprises, even that 85 percent of urban crimes eration of criminal activities is cial appeals court.

87 Executions Are Reported Since Late June

town areas have been reduced,"

the paper said, urging that the efforts continue. Earlier crackdowns had little lasting effect, according to national and local officials, and areas where "good people fear had people, and had people do not fear good people" were multiplying as

awlessness increased. In some places, the People's Daily said, crime is so rife that women will oot work night shifts unless they are escorted, and many people are afraid to leave their homes for fear of being burglarized while they are away — or of being robbed oo the street.

In Canton, Ren Zhongyi, the Guangdong provincial party first secretary, said at the outset of the campaign that "social order has oot basically improved (in the last three years), and criminal activities are still rampant."

"The masses are very dissatisfied," he added, "and we must in accordance with the law severely and quickly punish the active criminals who commit murder, arson, robbery and rape."

A Canton report described the situation: "A handful of criminals untarily, hoping for lenient treatare furiously active in some urban and rural areas of our province. Some have formed gangs and "The current social order has armed themselves and are robbing

women and gang-raped them in broad daylight in the presence of the masses. Some are extremely vicious and have committed murder after murder."

One of the first to be caught in Canton was an escaped convict, Gua Lianhong, whose gang had raped six young women, robbed "whole streets of people," burglarized dozens of stores and bomes and, when trapped, tried to shoot it out with police.

Mr. Gua was quickly tried. found guilty and executed after his death seotence was upheld hy an appeal court. Several other gang members also were sentenced to death but their sentences were suspended to allow them a chance for reform. The rest of the gang was seotenced to 13 to 15 years at bard

More than 1,000 "hardened criminals" have been rounded up in Canton in the last two months, according to the Yancheng Evening News, and police claim to have broken up 342 criminal gangs. So intensive was the crackdown, the paper reported, that 160 persons turned themselves in and 275 escaped convicts returned vol-

In a survey of 18 major cities. the party Central Committee's special legal affairs group reported

banks. Some have forcibly taken now are being solved and that the stiffer sentences had reduced the crime rate. Virtually every urban family

seems to have its own story - a burglary, a rape, an assault oo the street — which explains the rising indignation and the government's assertion that stern action must be taken despite a desire to liberalize the judicial system.

"Our first duty is to guarantee the peace and security of the people, and there has been a deterioranon, not an improvement, in this situation over the past six to nine months," a senior security official oo law and order.

"The party and the government have discussed this at the highest levels, for it is a matter of utmost concern, and they believe that severe measures must be taken in accordance with law to repress these criminal elements. We must oor shrink back into wrongly cooceived leniency."

"Swift and Severe"

First-time criminals may still be treated leniently, the People's Daily said, but repeaters should be dealt with severely, reflecting the widespread feeling that political liberalization has brought light sen-

tences for too many criminals. Io China's present circumstances, the paper added, any tol-

"cruelty to the people." Uotil there is a substantial improvement in law and order, the country's policy must be swift and severe punishment for every criminal, the edito-

"In our present struggle against crime," said Jian Ruoyu, the may-or of Peking, "we face the problem of oot having dealt severely with

criminals earlier."
The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliameor decreed in June that escaped convicts and recidivists may be sentenced to an addinonal seven years, and gave those who had slipped away from labor camps two weeks to get back. The committee also ruled that death sentences oeed not be referred to the Supreme Court in Peking, en-abling local courts to handle the

cases entirely. The 1979 Criminal Code had been much criticized bere for "protecting the guilty" by increasing the hurden of proof on the pro-secutors and spelling out the rights of defendants and how their rights must be protected. Some of these procedures now have been relaxed to speed prosecutions.

In a typical case recently, Luo Wenxuan was arrested for murder in Nanjing three days after the dismembered body of a woman was found. Within eight days, he had been charged, tried, convicted and executed, and his appeal of the conviction and death sentence had been quashed by the provinTYPHOON AFTERMATH - Flood waters caused by

Japan's worst storm in 16 years poured through a broken

dike Monday near Ryugasaki City, northeast of Tokyo, forcing the residents of 5,000 homes to evacuate. At least

24 persons throughout Japan were killed by the typhoon.

lah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic

"We are 30 unarmed students,"

the spokesman said. "The ambas-sador and his wife are in another

room. We told them not to leave

Occupation in Oslo

later called The Associated Press

to read a communiqué that includ-ed these demands: freedom for all

political prisoners in Iran, a halt to

all executions, a Swedish govern-

ment protest against the govern-ment in Tehran and the dispatch of an international judicial delega-

conditions and alleged torture of

A recent occupation of the Ira-nian Embassy in Oslo by Iranian leftist students from Sweden ended

peacefully after the students held a

news conference. They surren-

dered to police and were sent back

to Sweden. No legal action was

The student spokesman at the

Stockholm embassy said the group

there was not the group that occu-

Iran announced Sunday that it

pied the embassy in Oslo.

prisoners.

taken.

and they did not protest."

Police Remove 30 Iranians

From Embassy in Sweden

STOCKHOLM - Police regime.

stormed the Iranian Embassy on

Monday to end its occupation by

30 Iranian students who were

holding the ambassador and his

wife hostage to protest recent exe-

A police spokesman said the stu-

dents gave up without a struggle

but bad caused considerable dam-

A spokesman for the students

phoned The Associated Press from

the occupied embassy earlier and

said, "We want to protest against

the fascist executions that have

been going on in Iran in the last

Iran's Islamic fundamentalist re-

gime has executed bundreds of

government foes in recent weeks in

a crackdown on leftists and other

supporters of former President

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who is now

2 Leftist Groups

into the embassy and residence at Lidingö, an island suburb of Stockholm, on Monday morning,

taking Ambassador Abdol Rahim

The students' spokesman said

the group represented the Peykar

and the Fedayeen, two Iranian

Marxist groups opposed to Ayatol- sons.

Gavahi and his wife bostage.

Police said the students stormed

in France

cutions in Iran, authorities said.

age to embassy facilities.

call. No Teleplan? Read on!

Who wouldn't want to be in your

cheese markets, flower auctions,

gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with

your family and friends back home.

surcharges reasonable, go ahead and

shoes? Especially when those

There are other ways to save money. SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

WHEN YOU MAKE THE FOLKS BACK HOME WANT TO BE

IN YOUR SHOES, SAVE SOME DUTCH GUILDERS ON THE CALL

In most countries there's no threefeet will be taking you to the famous minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid

surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Now that you've learned to walk on wood, you've saved a little shoe leather. And now that you've learned the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill.



In Lebanon, a Deadly Cross Fire Resumes

South Is Quiet Again, So Leftist Factions Go to Work on Old Scores

Assad, brother of President Hafez

al-Assad of Syria and the com-mander of the special forces that maintain the government's power

1975-1976 civil war, this one sud-

denly materialized at 3 a.m. one

Residents of the beachfront Manara neighborhood woke up startled to find the Renaissance

(Continued from Page 1) six Libyan aircraft penetrated the designated area, the 6th Fleet com-manders said, but, apart from the

two Sukhois, all withdrew without

opening fire when intercepted.
"Designation" of an area in notices to shipping and airmen bad
not bestowed territorial rights on

the 6th Fleet over the maneuver

zone and was, the naval officers said, an advisory procedure. The purpose of U.S. aerial patrols out-

side the designated area was to

prevent other vessels or aircraft

Cmdr. Henry M. Kleemann, commanding officer of the "Black

Aces" squadron that brought

down the Libyans, and pilot of the

first of two F-14s to engage them, said the two Sukhois were ap-

proaching head on and he was be-

ginning a turn when he saw one of

from straying into it.

While most of the leftist militias in West Beirut grew up around the neighborhood strongmen and street gangs that existed before the

in Damascus

day last month.

mored cars.

By John Kifner

New York Times Service
BEIRUT — With the Israeli and Palestinian guns stilled, for the moment anyway, the political forces within Lebanon have turned to the normal husiness at hand shooting at each other.

Nearly a bundred people have heen killed during the past month in sporadic outbreaks of fighting that illustrates once again the al-most hopeless complexity of the tangled rivalries that bave strengthened the iron grip that Syria maintains over much of Leb-

After the clashes, most of them between leftist factions, Lebanese government officials or the heads of rival private armies cross the mountains to Damascus, where most of the important decisions affecting Lebanon are actually

The new fighting has involved Moslem leftist and Palestinian guerrilla organizations pitted against the Syrian peacekeeping troops, rival organizations compet-ing for the loyalty of the Shiite Moslem community, snipers who have kept both the port and most of the passages between the capi-tal's Christian and Moslem sections closed for most of the past week, and, to a lesser extent, enemy Maronite Catholic warlords.

Heavy artillery barrages, halted in June, have again echoed be-tween the Syrian positions of the Arab deterrent force and those of the Lebanese Army and the Christian Phalangist militia. There has been heavy damage and at least six people killed in the main Christian

neighborhood of Achrafiyeh. The rapid deterioration in what is euphemistically referred to bere as the "security situation" has raised doubts about the task of the A spokeswoman for the students special Arab League committee attempting to find a lasting settlement. It is scheduled to bold its next meeting early in September.

A volatile new factor in the situ-

the Libyan jets fire a missile from about 1,000 feet. "I decided we had been fired auon, further strengthening the Syrian grip, has been addition of a upon and they were likely to do it again," said the pilot, who flew new militia to the 43 or so already of an international judicial delega-tion to Iran to investigate prison operating here. The new army is personally loyal to Col. Rifaat alsorties in Vietnam. He told of how be maneuvered to attack the Su-

Cavalry, although the neighbor-bood's international community immediately named them the "pink possibles."

pink panther Sullen even by local standards, the gunmen took up positions every 10 yards or so along the wall of the club, glaring and pointing their submachine guns at every passing car. The Druze militia of the leftist leader Walld Lumbles, the county leader Walid Jumblat, who occupy a barracks in the shell of an unfir ished Sheraton Hotel a block away, invited them to leave. Despite at least one big exchange of machine-gun fire, they have shown

Tennis Cluh taken over by armed men putting up pup tents, digging fortifications and deploying ar-Stranger yet, they were clad from head to toe, including caps, they they are anything but a Syrian in raspberry-red fatigue uniforms. They called themselves the Arab instrument. The "militia" is being

no inclination to do so. The announcement of the formation of the Arab Cavalry proclaimed its allegiance to Rifaat al-Assad, and there is little pretense

took over most of the city. That battle had hardly ended Libya Jets Downed Outside Maneuvers Area, U.S. Says

> khois from the rear so their jet ex-haust would attract the F-14's Sidewinder heat-seeking missile.
> "There was no chance that I was not going to pull the trigger,"
> Cmdr. Kleemann said. "It did go
> through my mind that it would
> cause a ruckus."

Norway Air Workers Say They Will Strike

The Associated Press OSLO - Half of Norway's 600 air technicians threatened to go on strike at midnight Monday to press for higher wages, but airlines officials said no disruption of

flights Tuesday was expected. Johan Bostad, spokesman for the Sweden-based Scandinavian Airlines System, said all aircraft scheduled to leave Norway on Tuesday morning would be checked before the strike began. The government called a special session of the parliament for Tuesday to pass a bill requiring binding make a strike illegal.

Syria may press to have the group integrated into any expanded Lebanese Army, thus maintaining Syrian influence. One of its immediate goals appears to be to serve as a control, or potential threat, to the Palestinian guerrillas here. When Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, went to Damascus last week, it was noted he met with Rifast al-Assad, not his brother, the president, as he normally does.

More than a bundred of the pink-clad gunmen were sent to Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, during a series of clashes between rival leftist clans and organizations three weeks ago in which about 26 persons died. The Syrian forces

when new fighting broke out among the large Shiite population in southern Lebanon, which already was battered by last month's Israeli attacks.

The fighting centered on a re-cruiting drive by Amal, the Shiite religious militia, against Lebanese Communist groups. The fighting quickly spread to the Shiite refugees living in a balf-dozen slum suburbs in the south of Beirut. Syrian troops moved in with tanks, effectively taking over the area. About 40 people are believed to have died

This round of fighting threat-ened to close the last of the five passageways between Christian East Beirut and predominantly Moslem West Beirut. The government's repeated efforts to open the mid-city Sodeco crossing have failed to last more than a few hours, with snipers winging passing motorists.

The perilous road past sunken ships in the port was closed last week, too, by snipers who apparently were firing from the Syrian

Last week, nocturnal fighting picked up again. According to the Syrian command, Phalangist milinias were attempting to capture a strategic building. Lebanon was returning to normal.

WORLD NEWS BRIFE

Hinckley Is Indicted in Reagan Shooting Con-

L'autes Press Internationa WASHINGTON - John W. Hinckley Jr., 26, was indicated Most on charges that be tried to kill President Reagan and wounded to other men in an assassination attempt March 30.

A U.S. grand jury in Washington returned the 13-count indicate against Mr. Hinckley, who was arrested moments after the shoots to thinkley's mental state at the time and the question of his same expected to play a key role in his case.

Mr. Reagan, White House press secretary James S. Brady, Secretary vice agent Timothy J. McCarthy and District of Columbia policy vice agent Timothy J. McCarthy and District of Columbia policy. Thomas K. Delahanry were wounded in the gunfire outside the ington Hilton Hotel.

Carter Greeted With Laxish Welcome in China

Unuai Press International PEKING - Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Chin lavish welcome Monday night and was told that Communist Pan is uty Chairman Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, was the meet him.

Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, director to Foreign Minstry's North American department, were at the signif-greet Mr. Carter, his wife, Rosalynn, and their daughter, Amy China has generally treated former U.S. presidents with laving tesies normally befitting a head of state. The late Chairman Maria tung sent a plane to pick up former President Richard M. Ninoa and welcomed him as if he were still chief executive.

Another IRA Prisoner Joins in Hunger Strike

L'exteri Press International

BELFAST - Another Irish nationalist prisoner joined Monday bunger strike that has taken 10 lives in Belfast's Maze Prison. In Dublin, Premier Garret FitzGerald and senior Cabines me began a two-day review of policy on Northern Ireland that govern sources said could lead to a summit meeting with British Prime to.

Margaret Thatcher. Britain's Northern Ireland Office said Bernard Fox, 30, a mean the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing serving concurrent 12terms for the bornoing of a Belfast hotel in 1977 and for posse explosive devices, joined the hunger strike by refusing breakles. lunch. Five other prisoners are on hunger strike to demand change the status of Irish Republican prisoners that Britain refuses to zon

Senate Ethics Panel Votes to Expel Williams

United Press International WASHINGTON - The Senate Ethics Committee voted in Monday to recommend expulsion of Harrison A. Williams Jr. a Da crat who has represented New Jersey in the Senate for 22 year. grounds that his Abscam conviction was "ethically repugnitation

If the recommendation is approved by the full Senate, he would be first senator expelled since 1862. Sen. Williams, 61, was convine bribery and conspiracy charges last May in U.S. District Country York. Prosecutors said he agreed to use his influence as a sense further a business deal with an undercover FBI agent posing as a the "The Ethics Committee unanimously finds, based on the erics

before it, that Sen. Williams' conduct was ethically renogenated point of warranting his expulsion from the U.S. Senate, Sen. Mais Wallop, a Republican from Wyoming, told reporters.

A Year After Solidarity, New Politics Brings New Hope to Polish Town of Piaseczno

(Continued from Page 1) Mrs, Laganska's admiration is cer-

tain of receiving top-quality meat.
Mrs. Laganska's tattered ration card shows that she has managed to purchase second and third-class meat, but has missed out on most of the choice cuts. Still, she said. sbe felt lucky to get most of the three-kilogram monthly ration to which each family member is enti-

had arrested 480 "counterrevolu-The state meat shop is a three-person operation. Władisław, a burly, white-haired former worker tionaries" in raids on guerrilla hideouts and bad executed 23 per-

at a Warsaw meat-packing plant, has been the chief butcher since arriving here nine months ago. Hania, a tall brunette pushing 40, is his assistant. The other employee, Vincenty, a crotchety septuagenarian pensioner, was appointed by the local party organization as the consumers' representative.

On most days, meat deliveries from the suburban Warsaw plant 30 kilometers away arrive in the late morning. But they are often delayed until the mid-afternoon. Wladislaw. said he was lucky to

receive a third of the 500 kilograms he orders a day. "We are short in quality and quantity," be said. "The coupons are no guarantee for the There seems to be no imminent

danger of starvation or serious malnutrition in Piaseczno. Shoppers cannot always find the particular vegetables they are looking for, but varieties of one kind or another abound in the state sbops and the "free markets" that peasants set up on any empty town lot they can find.

However, the meat shortages particularly beef and pork - are real, and are becoming more acute week by week.

Back in Warsaw, officials of the state planning commission for food and agriculture attribute the meat scarcity to a long list of mistaken farm policies. Investments in agricultural machinery and fertilizers lagged far behind those accorded to prestige industrial projects. Poor weather last year reduced crops for livestock fodder. The alarming foreign debt has sharply reduced hard currency reserves to import meat from abroad. With a push from Solidarity, sal-

aries have been rising much faster than the government-subdized price of food, so that demand has far outpaced supply. And farmers grumble that the money the government pays them for their produce is no longer keeping pace with their costs.

But, like many other ordinary Piaseczno citizens, Władisław, the butcher, believes rumors that the government is purposely withholdng meat from the market - maybe to export it for hard currency, maybe to turn public sentiment against the Solidarity movement, which the party has accused of

economic disruptions.
"There is more meat than the government admits," he said. Vincenty, despite the fact that he owes his post as consumer advocate to the party, kept repeating in the background that in the 1930s before the advent of the Communists "this country was drowning in food — that's all I have to say."

Black Market Factor

The crowd started knocking on the front door, and Hania shouted to them that a few more minutes were needed to finish carving the meat. "People are losing their pa-tience," she said. "Before, they would let a pregnant woman or a mother with a baby step to the front of the line. Not anymore."

A middle-aged man with slicked-down hair came in the back entrance, said a few words softly to one of the employees, fur-tively handed over a carron of cigarettes, and accepted in return a package of what appeared to be meat. The visitor walked out the back way, and the front door opened to the large crowd.

It is difficult to know how much of a factor the black market plays in the distribution of meat in Piaseczno. Because of the shortages, the government has decreed that meat should be sold only in state shops. But poultry, at least, is still available in the "free markets." Many Piaseczno citizens assert that at one time or another they buy beef and pork directly from the farms, at prices far above those

offered by state butchers.
Certainly the pig that Jozef
Przygodzki had just finished slaughtering when three guests showed up at his 15-acre farm was not going to end up in a state shop. Mr. Przygodzki, an impish, muscular 60-year-old with a shock of frizzy bair and a bushy moustache, is

the local chairman of Rural Solidarity. He said that the illegal slaughter was exceptional, to celebrate an anniversary with his neighbors, and he insisted that be would distribute the pork free of

Local Superstition

He blamed the meat sbortages on the state's agricultural policies, and langhed at government predictions that there might be bumper harvests this year to ease the food crisis. A dry spell was threatening his sugar beets, he said. The wheat and corn were not doing well ei-

According to local superstition, which Mr. Przygodzki half-seriously accepts, if a stork chick falls out of its nest, it is a certain sign that the crops will be meager. It was that way four years ago when an extended drought predictably occurred after two chicks fell out of a nest in a nearby farm. Last year, a whole nest dropped to the ground a neighbor's barn burned and local farmers reaped one of their worst harvests in recent memory. Mr. Przygodzki held out a pbotograpb of a stork chick be found sprawied on his yard as evidence that no

good was in store this year. Weather and superstition aside, Mr. Przygodzki had some disturb-ing tales to recount about state anagement of agriculture, tales that he claimed drove him to shun the government sector and push for a Rural Solidarity chapter in Piascozno county.

Problem With Piglets

He asserted that the government repeatedly violated its agreement with local farmers to buy their piglets at a predetermined price and then take on the expense of fattening them for slaughter. The state purchasing agents delayed for weeks, sometimes months, coming by for the pigs, evidently in the hopes that the farmers would incur the costs of feeding the animals to maturity. So Mr. Przygodzki and his neighbors decided to transport personally the piglets to the state

"We stopped doing that because the conditions at the state farms were terrible," he said. "Out of 200 pigs we once delivered, 3g drowned in their own excrement. They were packed that tightly into

li barn." Profits were probably a bigger factor in Mr. Przygodzki's decision to bypass the state agricultural agents altogether. He says he can get four times the state price for get rour times the state price for his piglets by selling them to neigh-boring farmers. Although accord-ing to law, the farmers must sell all the pigs to state slaughter-houses after fattening them, it is likely that much of meat is being sold directly to consumers - a situation that Mr. Przgodzki says is beyond his legal responsibility.

Most blue-collar families in Piaseczno spend close to two-thirds of their income on food, and cannot afford to regularly turn to the black market for meat. It is more often middle-class professionals husbands and wives who are not prepared to spend hours everyday on the queues at the state hntcher shop — who are willing to pay the high price of accepting clandestine home deliveries from peasants, or drive directly out to the farms at sunrise and dusk.

While the food situation has nowadays undoubtedly moved to the forefront of public concern, probably no other issue was more politically explosive in Piaseczno than bousing in the months that preceded the fall of Communist Party leader Edward Gierek last year. With the rise of the Solidarity movement, resentment over the

bousing shortage has surfaced openly Most of the residences in Pi-

aseczno are unrelievedly gray, font-story buildings overlooking the rutted main thoroughfare, or extending along unpaved, gravel alleys. Two rooms, spread over 50 square meters, are standard for families. But occupants often span three generations because young couples can expect at least a fiveyear delay in getting their own

apartments. What little color there is in the town clings to the peeling pastel walls of the squat, one-story shops that separate the clusters of apartments. The only monument, erected two years ago, is an army tank surrounded by concrete slabs in front of the municipality offices, a belated tribute to the Russian liberation of Piaseczno from Nazi rule. That gesture - immensely unpopular because gratitude to-wards the Russians is not one of the prevailing sentiments here - is rumored to have diverted funds from housing. It probably cost the previous mayor his post when the Solidarity movement swept aside most of the Communist Party

hard-liners from local power. **Embarrassingly Cramped**

The town recently celebrated its sixth century of existence. But wars and fires and hurried reconstruction have obliterated almost every trace of history. One of the few remnants of the last century is the three-story building on the edge of the woods where Bohdan Nalepinski, 26, a tall, young factory worker, lives in a two-room 30-

quare-meter apartment. The structure once belonged to a large rural estate and was used to house farmhands and their families. It has changed little since then. There is still no running water, only a hand pump in the back-

yard, not far from the outhouses. Twice a day, Mr. Nalepinski and his family carry buckets up the steep staircase to their apartment on the top floor, where the water is heated on a wood-burning stove. Mr. Nalepinski's sister, her husband and their baby use one room. Bohdan Nalepinski sleeps with his hride of six months and his mother in the other room, a source of constant, painful embarrassment.

What makes his bitterness un-containable is the existence, only a few hundred meters away, of dozens of spacious villas for the so-called "red bourgeoisie" or "prominenci" — the party officials from Warsaw who have built secondary sidences in the woods surrounding Piaseczno, a half-hour drive from the capital.

Provocative Questions

"You have to see this to begin to understand wby it was so easy for Solidarity to grow here." Mr. Nalepinski said. "Where did these people get the money to build houses like that? Where did they get the materials? Who gave them permission to violate the regula-

The housing regulations clearly state that no family can live in more than 110 square meters of space, dimensions that seem extravagantly out of reach for most Poles. Yet the villas on the town outskirts are 200 or 300 square meters, sometimes even larger, each with several acres of landscaped

gardens and virgin woods.

An only partial list of the owners includes two members of the Seim (parliament), a ranking po-lice official a prominent cardiologist, the chairman of a state trading company, an army general, a former Politburo member and a former Cabinet minister. Most of the properties are surrounded by

high hedges, barbed was to and locked gates. But privacy has been difficie

maintain to the afterough d'à Solidarity upheaval. The inpeople, who used to seed a second accorded neighborhood, are as through on weekends and de the late summer weekdays points openly at the property \$ danty members have organis give workers a glimpic of toelite lives. So rather than more themselves and their funda a this sort of embarrament: owners have mostly most as from their villas in reast sor and pretty much kept to the the saw apartments.

One of the few officials plate the loss of his villa is Min Szczepanski, the former de state radio and television and crony of Mr. Gierek, the same party chief. Mr. Second accused of corruption, eases ly scapegoat for the party to began to be shaken by the party

movement last year. His villa, one of the area the neighborhood, has here and ticular target of the local Solida chapter, which has asked that's converted into a nursery in children. But the camployers Szczepanski's radio and toku organization are also hiding the right to make the ment ing that, after all, the house built with funds divoted

their agency.
Solidarity has infused a see tivism in the local Committee Social Control, which has a for many years supposed check gross legal violances in colony of villas. The commer whose members include repr atives from the party, the factor the shops and the farms—find formal complaint last April the prosecutor's office in Was over the unlawful granting of the building building permits and contin materials for the houses. Name the complaint were the govern the county, three former me and the chief architect project. But the prosecutor's has so far failed to respond.

Piaseczno's deputy Zdzisław Zambrzycki, z Co nist Party official appoints
Warsaw, escaped any bias
the villa scandal because her to office only a year ago. A wiry man, who nervously smokes, he meets regularly Solidarity representatives to out their complaints on for consumer product shortes

"We tolerate him," said A Lukszo, the vice chairmand town's Solidarity chapter, and serted that all the vocal party liners have been swept out of ice in recent months became pressure from Solidarity sures. "Zambrzycki has no pressure from Solidarity sures." He probably tries to get be done. But there is but he can because there is no money. sources under the present of

On the subject of Solidania Zambrzycki is far more can than the party's national lea-back in Warsaw. "It may strange, but I really canno of any negative experiences had with Solidarity, he said door is always open to deed discuss the housing and food tion, and I am open to any tion. But I always ask them sider this community in the text of the rest of the nation the country is out of its

Reach out and touch someone

Hartman, Heading for Moscow, Is Facing a Different Culture

New York Times Service

PARIS - Each week, Le Nouvel Observateur chooses a luminary of the Parisian intellectual or artistic world to set out his or her choices among the cultural events of the succeeding week. One week last May it chose Arthur A, Hartman.

That the newspaper, a pillar of the French left, should pick the U.S. ambassador to tell Parisian intellectuals what to go see or hear was nothing short of remarkable. Not since Benjamin Franklin has an American envoy to France been given such public recognition for his culture.

In its capsule portrait of Mr. Hartman, the writer pictured him in the lobby of the Opera-aloof and meditating on a verse from Victor Hugo. "Henry James would have winked at him," the writer continued cloudily, "in his soberly elegant suit and that absent air that characterizes the educated

Neither did Henry James wink at people, nor does the mis-tily elegant picture suggest Arthur Hartman to anybody who knows him. He is elegant enough: silver-haired, tall, and with a slight stoop that is more purposeful — it is, after all, necessary to communicate with shorter people — than deferen-

Four Administrations

His manner is quiet and can be reserved, but his energy and tenacity are unquestionable.

And if his forcefulness is essentially intellectual, it has impressed the disparate political forces of four most disparate administrations.

Mr. Hartman is a professional Foreign Service officer, the only one, except for Charles E. Bohlen, to hold the Paris ambassadorship since World War II.

His career has not only been a striking one - he rose fast and young - but enduring As one of Henry A. Kissinger's top deputies - he was assistant secretary of state for Enropean affairs - he might have been pushed aside under the Carter administration. Instead, he was appointed to Paris.

When the Reagan administration took over, and many of his friends expected him to leave the Foreign Service and take a bank-ing job, he was asked to stay on to see in the new French Socialist government. Then, last week, he was named ambassador to

Mr. Hartman hesitated. preferring Bonn or London, where his Western European expertise could have been used. Associates say that, as someone who prizes professional compe-tence, and who has become a kind of watchword for it, he hesitated to take over an area of which he had no experience and in which there are so many lifelong experts.

Marshell Plan Job

Mr. Hartman, who was born in New York City on March 12, 1926, was graduated from Harvard College in 1947, and at-tended Harvard Law School for a year. Instead of going on to get a degree, be took a job in the Marshall Plan administration in Europe, later joining the Foreign

He served in various posts, mainly economic. In 1961, he caught the eye of George W. Ball, then undersecretary of state, who made him a special assistant. Mr. Hartman's grasp of economic affairs was formidable, and at various times he headed the economic section of the London embassy and served as minister-counselor to the U.S. Mission to the Common Market. His grasp of special assistantship — the art of understanding organizing and administering the responsibilities of the top figure who has too many — was even more formidable. After Mr. Ball, he was given important jobs by other undersecretaries of state - Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Elliot L. Richardson; and then by secretaries of state William P. Rogers and Mr.

Kissinger. He arrived in Paris in 1977 with his first ambassadorship and a reputation as one of the brainiest and most professional members of the Foreign Service. It was not merely an in-service reputation. There are experienced American journalists around Europe who rate him as the most lucid and penetraing mind they have encountered among U.S. diplomats.

"Yes, Arthur had clout in Washington," a former associate said the other day. "But you know what it was? It was his mind. He was very outspoken and very lucid. His cables were good, but his real art was to make sure he saw every Cabinet member, every congressman who came through Paris. He would get them at the end of the day, sit them down for a couple of hours, and lead them step by

French officials respected Mr. Hartman, but they did not al-ways find him easy. His private okenness occasionally went public: He did not hesitate to denounce French waffling over Afghanistan, and made more than one speech on the subject. There were rumors from time to time that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was on the point of asking for another man. He was equally outspoken with the Socialists. He managed

to let them know that he suspected fuzzy-mindedness on a whole range of international topics and on the particular point of



Arthur A. Hartman

their bringing Communist officials into the government. The embassy was taken somewhat by surprise by Francois Mitter rand's victory, although it had reported the race as a very close one; but so were many other analysts and a number of Socialists

If Mr. Hartman was skeptical about the Socialists, he made a point throughout the Giscard government of seeing and talking with them. The embassy has had no serious problems in dealing with the Mitterrand administration. Overall, an unusual tact has been displayed by the French and in Washington since the Socialists took over, and an unexpectedly warm relationship has been the result.

Mr. Hartman's manner can be aloof, but it is more abstracted than brusque. "I suppose one of Arthur's failings," said an associate who admires him, "is that he shows discomfort with people he doesn't like." There is still more to it; he keeps time and en-

ergy for himself.

In Moscow, the cultural opportunities will be poorer. He will be seen at the Bolshoi Theater; though in the present cli-mate of affairs, it is unlikely that a Moscow weekly will portray him meditating on a line by

Bonn Coalition Still Divided Over Austerity Measures

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BONN — Almost a month after he Bonn Cabinet anthorized huge overnment spending cuts in 1982, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coaition parties are still widely split

on details of the austerity program.

Government officials underlined the urgency of the cuts last week by releasing figures showing that a turnaround in West Germany's sluggish economy is likely to be further off than expected. But coalition policy-makers are torn between two extremes that Mr. Schmidt himself, using what amounts to code words in European fiscal parlance, characterized in a television interview Friday as "Paris" and "Washington."

The Free Democratic Party, the junior party in Bonn's coalition; favors a strict policy of govern-ment spending cuts, tax relief, par-icularly for industry, and a conervative monetary course. Influ-ntial members of Mr. Schmidt's y rising unemployment, are callig for spending cuts along with igher taxes to finance a governtent spending program to reduce blessness — much along the lines ! the new French government's conomic plans.

Hopes Shattered at Ottawa .

Mr. Schmidt announced his govnment's austerity program after te Ottawa summit, when Europe-1 hopes for lower U.S. interest ites were definitively shattered.

he spending cuts are intended to duce government borrowing, king pressure off overloaded ipital markets, in order to facilite private investment that will reve the economy.

Last month, the Cabinet agreed hold government spending rowth to 4.2 percent next year, or 38.7 billion, reducing federal borwing to \$10.8 billion from \$14.7 llion this year.

But despite wide agreement on ending cuts in many areas, iniding such sacred programs as edical and old age insurance, nt subsidies and child care payents, the coalition partners have iled to agree on further measures spor private investment. While the Free Democrats favor

en deeper cuts in spending, and relief for industry in the form write-offs, a large segment of Social Democrats, supported labor unions, has been calling an income and withholding rtax to finance government ending programs to revive the onomy and reduce unemploy-

Party leaders are to meet for two ys in early September to try to ch agreement. The measures are go to the Bundestag, the lower use of parliament, later in Sep-

At a news conference Thursday, to Schlecht, state secretary in Economics Ministry, revised vernment estimates of producn, saying it now expects real as national product this year to ink fully 1 percent.

Inflation, he said, would average percent during the year, inad of the previously expected percent. And unemployment ald average 5.25 percent, rather m 5 percent. The deficit in an's current account balance,

Mr. Schlecht said, is now expected to stay roughly at last year's \$16-billion level, rather than contract cellor and head of the Free Demoby about one-third.

The search for a compromise was seriously complicated last week by two documents released by the Free Democrats.

The first, released early in the week by Gunter Verheugen, the party's secretary-general, reported results of a public opinion survey purporting to show that the Free Democrats could switch allegiance from the Social Democrats to the opposition Christian Democratic Party and survive politically.

unemployment payments and delays in paying out sickness-disabil-The second document was a let-

crossroads," and compared deci-sion-making in the present fiscal crisis to the situation "during reconstruction after World War II," when Germans opted for a free market economy rooted in the In a list of concrete proposals, Mr. Genscher again rejected the surtax, suggesting instead cuts in

crats, to party members. It said

that West Germany was "at the

without raising taxes. "This is where we differ very clearly from America's present economic policy," Mr. Schmidt told the interviewer. "Here lie certain passilled with Errors to the certain passilled with Errors." tain parallels with French ideas. In all, you'd have to say that we're pursuing a middle path between these two extremes that are being

Faced With Fewer Flights, U.S. Airlines To Make More Use of Their Larger Planes

By Peter Kibss New York Times Service

United States say that they expected to increase domestic passenger capacity by greater use of larger planes while staying within new hight schedule guidelines issued by the Federal Aviation Agency.

The agency has asked that schedules for the next six months remain at about the current reduced number of flights allowed during strike by air traffic controll-

For example, United Airlines pians to fly somewhat more than 70 percent of normal departures nationwide, according to its public relations manager, Charles Novak. This would be about 864 a day, compared with 1,173 before the strike began Aug. 3. But Mr. No-vak said these flights would carry more than 80 percent of norma passenger capacity by using the 96-passenger 727-100 planes less often and using 147-passenger 727-220s

more frequently. Trans World Airlines will use wide-bodied aircraft to attain about 80 percent of passenger ca-pacity, while flying 65 percent of normal domestic departures, ac-cording to Jerry Cosley, vice president of public affairs.

Eastern Airlines said it had been operating 83 to 85 percent of a prestrike level of 1,500 takeoffs a day and expected no significant change because of the guidelines. American Airlines has been flying 75 percent of normal departures, but with higher loads.

FAA Proposals

The FAA wired preliminary proposals to all regular and com-muter airlines Friday, asking for reactions within 10 days. Fred Farrar, an FAA spokesman, said 75 percent of normal commercial flights had been operating during the strike and that the new guidelines should permit this level or more. He said the FAA was withholding details at present.

But Alan Stephen, vice president for operations of the Commuter Airline Association of America, and others said the guidelines included allocations of flights at 22 "capacity-constrained" airports from which 70 percent of airline flights operate. He said the allocations were identical to those recently allowed and that the aim is to establish firm schedules from

terminals so that control centers can cope better with handling planes in flight. The six-page guidelines set the numbers of flights allowed at specific bours at the affected airports. If airlines be-beve there is additional capacity, Mr. Stephen said, they can raise the issue through a central-flow computer at Jacksonville, Fla.

Patrick Doyle, director of legis-lative activities for the striking Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, said that the un-

Faulty Briefing Blamed for Loss Of American F-4

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE. Fla. — The Air Force has issued a report saying that an inadequate briefing and other shortcomings were responsible for an incident in which an F-4 Phantom fighter mis-takenly shot down another Air Force fighter over the Gulf of Mexico in April, The Pensacola News-Journal says.

The newspaper reported Sunday that an Air Force investigation blamed the mistake on failure of the crew to correctly follow procedures and on the use of a target plane that looked like an F-4.

During an April 15 training ex-ercise south of Panama City, Fla., an F-4 flown by Capt. Harry Cook fired a missile that struck another F-4, which then crashed into the gulf. The two members of the crew in the \$3.3-million jet ejected and

The fighter that went down was attached to the 86th Tactical Fighter Wing at Ramstein Air Base in West Germany, and the newspaper said the accident report was released by the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate in Europe. An earlier report, made public in July, drew no conclusions about

the cause of the accident. The report from Europe said the airmen were not familiar with procedures requiring them to halt mis-sile-firing practice under certain circumstances for safety reasons, according to The Pensacola News-Journal. The target plane was reported to have had a profile simi-

Sept. 9 through Oct. 24, the last day of daylight-saving time. ion's request to see the guidelines had been refused and that the NEW YORK - Airlines in the The guidelines limit flights at group would demand them under

Mr. Cosley of TWA said that industry representatives met two weeks ago with Secretary of Transportation Drew L. Lewis and J. Lynn Helms, the FAA administrator, to urge "a predictable format" and that the guidelines "were merely a firming of the level we were led to expect."

In dividing available capacity among airlines, he said, the FAA will use the Aug. 15 flight sched-ules as a baseline "to extrapolate

followed in Paris and in Washing-

what is fair." Mr. Stephen said commuter lines were operating 90 percent of their normal flights in the West, Southwest and Lower Middle West and 75 to 80 percent of nor-mal levels in the Great Lakes and Northeast. But their normal passenger volume is down 20 percent, he said, with only six of every 20 seats filled.

Daniel Z. Henkin, vice president of the Air Transport Association of America, said the major lines were operating 75 percent of flights and travel was off about 10

percent but "picking up." Current airline losses, he said, may be \$5 million to \$10 million a day.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey said there were \$16 movements in and out by scheduled carriers at John F. Kennedy International Airport on Friday. This was 93 percent of the 875 movements recorded a year ago. At La Guardia, there were 564 movements, 77 percent of last year's total.

Haig Says U.S. Would Meet Russia Halfway

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has said that the Reagan administration is ready to meet the Soviet Union halfway and is "anxious for an improvement in the di-

alogue."
He said Sunday he did not expect any "wowing breakthroughs" when he meets with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in New York next month, the first highlevel Soviet-American session since President Reagan took office in January. But he said he hoped there would be further meetings leading ultimately to a summit conference between Mr. Reagan and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet

Continuing a theme be struck in a speech in New Orleans two weeks ago, Mr. Haig said U.S. will-ingness to cooperate with the Sovi-et Union is conditioned on "some reining in, some restraint, if you will, of what has been six years of unacceptable Soviet international behavior."

Mr. Haig made these points:

• The administration recognizes that a decision to sell Saudi Arabia five Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft, known as AWACS, and additional equipment for its F-15s is being ques-noned. He said the administration intends to win the anticipated fight in Congress because it is important for U.S. strategic interests in the region and for improving ability of allies to preserve and protect the vital oil resources of that region.

• The possibility that holding naval exercises in waters claimed by Libya could provoke a shooting incident was anneipated and "we were ready if it were to happen."
He said that, on the basis of moni-

U.S.-Japan Talks On Fruit Flies Still Stalemated

United Press International TOKYO — Agriculture experts from the United States and Japan ended their second day of talks Monday but failed to reach agreement on imports from California areas infested by the Mediter-ranean fruit fly, Japanese sources

In a television interview, Mr. Schmidt noted that he was unde-Japanese sources close to the meeting said the Japanese Agricul-ture Ministry team agreed to study the U.S. proposition, provided the cided on the surtax question, but said there were other alternatives, such as increased write-offs for in-Americans could substantiate their dustry, that could boost investposition with specific scientific and technical data. The two sides ment and reduce unemployment agreed to resume their talks Tues-

day.

Meanwhile, California agriculture officials, frustrated by discovery of more Mediterranean fruit flies, blamed motorists for helping spread the pest by taking fruit out of the 2,700-square-mile quaran-tine area. The state's \$5.5-million bell pepper crop is in immediate

danger.
Last week Japan said it wanted all citrus fruit and vegetable shipments from California banned, but the Americans asked that the ban be limited to infested areas, Japanese and U.S. Embassy officials

The Americans also argued that some citrus fruits, such as lemons, are not bost to the Mediterranean fruit fly and therefore can be sold even if they come from affected

S. Africa Accuses Reporter for UPI

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The bureau chief of United Press International in South Africa has been ordered to appear in court next month to answer a charge that be violated the nation's Defense Act,

the correspondent said Monday. Nat Gibson said the accusation stemmed from his report that troops were dispatched to protect the Volkswagen plant in the auto-motive center of Uitenhage during strikes in June. The facts of his story were not in dispute, he said. Mr. Gibson said he was charged

under a section of the Defense Act that prohibits making any statement about military activity that is "calculated to prejudice or embarrass the government or to alarm or depress members of the public The summons carries a \$106 fine for an admission of guilt, but after consultation with his editors in New York, Mr. Gibson said he decided to fight the charge.

Slab Kills 3 in Sydney

The Associated Press SYDNEY - Three members of a family were killed Monday by a five-ton stone slab that fell from a building under demolition and crushed their car.

tored radio exchanges, he believes that the Libyan pilots were or-dered to fire on the U.S. F-14s, precipitating the dogfight last Wednesday in which two Soviet-

· He refused to deny that he had said that Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, was "a cancer that has to be removed."

 Concerning repeated reports of major differences between himself and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, he said that he had never worked in an administration "in which the philosophic compatibility was more uniform."

Mr. Haig added that he and Mr. Weinberger are in close agreement on vital matters, even though the two Cabinet members may differ from time to time. He said he is comfortable in his relationship with Mr. Reagan and his recom-mendations had been turned down in only two instances. Aides have said that Mr. Haig failed to have the grain embargo on the Soviet Union maintained and to have the decision to assemble and stockpile neutron weapons delayed.

In preparation for Mr. Haig's meeting with Mr. Gromyko, tenta-

tively set for Sept. 23, the administration has been giving priority to the agenda. The most pubbcized item that they are scheduled to disbuilt SU-22s were shot down.

cuss is the start of negotiations on reducing each side's nuclear forces in Europe. The issue is a matter of some concern to Western allies, such as West Germany, which have agreed to deploy new medium-range missiles in return for an active U.S. effort to negotiate reductions in such forces.

Mr. Haig is scheduled to visit

Soviet Satellite Crash Reported in Australia

PERTH Australia — A government observatory said Monday that a Soviet satellite may have crashed into northwest Australia Sunday night. It was not immediately known if the craft was nuclear-powered

The police reported several sightings of a "greenish-white" ob-ject falling to earth near the min-ing town of Marble Bar, 850 miles (1,370 kilometers) north of Perth. West Germany on Sept. 13 and 14 to confer with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and discuss the Gromyko session, State Department officials said. Mr. Haig said Sunday he bas made it clear that "we are prepared to meet the Soviet leadership

halfway." On the nuclear forces in Europe, Mr. Haig said he had boped to set a date and location for the talks that are due to begin between the middle of November and Decem-

"Secondly," he said, "I would expect to discuss a number of world crisis situations, tension spots — Afghanistan, Kampuchea [Cambodia]. Soviet proxy intervention, trade, broader arms control, aspects of our relationships and any subject that the Soviet leader-ship itself wants to raise."
"More than likely," he said.

what we will have is some rather stiff exchanges, one side expressing its concerns to the other and hopefully, that would be followed itself by additional ministerial discussions, which I would hope would ultimately lead to a summitlevel meeting between our presi-dent and President Brezhnev."

Meese Is Expected to Hear Stockman, Weinberger on Military Spending Dispute

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Budget Director David A. Stockman are expected here Wednesday to report to the White House on their efforts to reduce military spending below the levels favored by Mr. Weinberger, according to an administration of-

The scheduled conference with Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, suggests that the administration may be preparing to reduce its proposed military appropriation of \$222 billion for fiscal 1982, although there would still be an increase in military spending compared to the current year. The \$222-billion budget proposal is now before Congress. now before Congress.

Another indication that the White House may be trimming the military spending increases surfaced Sunday in descriptions of President Reagan's formula for in-ereasing the military budget by 7 percent a year for five consecutive years. White House officials said the 7 percent was a cap, or target, figure and not a commitment to increase spending by that much in each of the five years.

The White House official said Mr. Reagan ordered the Cabinet members to work out a compro-mise after being warned by Mr. Stockman that the large increases favored by Mr. Weinberger could be attained only if social programs were "cut to the bone."

Cuts Considered Unacceptable

Mr. Reagan and his advisers have ruled out such deep addi-tional cuts in social programs, which have already been reduced sharply, as politically unaccept-able, said the official, who asked not to be quoted by name.

Mr. Stockman and Mr. Weinberger have been at odds over the size of the increase in military spending that can be made without jeopardizing Mr. Reagan's goal of a balanced budget in 1984. It has not been decided whether their meeting Wednesday with Mr. Meese will include the president, who is vacationing at his ranch near here.

It is unclear what progress Mr. Stockman and Mr. Weinberger have made in solving the multibillion-dollar difference in their spending proposals. Each is committed to increasing overall mili-tary expenditures. The issues between the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Defense are over bow large that increase is to be and the formula for achieving it, the official said.

Mr. Reagan has authorized a real increase — that is, an increase adjusted for inflation — of 7 percent a year throughout his term. Where Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Stockman differ is on the base amount from which the 7-percent increase is to be calculated.

Different Starting Points

Another official said Mr. Weinberger wanted to calculate the 7percent real increase as coming on top of the big increase in the 1982 budget.

Mr. Stockman wants to use the Carter administration's 1981 budget, with adjustments made by Mr. Reagan, as the starting point. The Reagan administration's 1982 proposal, formulated in Feb-

ruary and March, contains budgetary anthority for military expenditures of about \$222 billion. This exceeds by more than \$30 billion the 1981 budget prepared by the Carter administration and modified by the Reagan administration. By using the Carter budget as us

starting point, the Stockman pro-posal would bring about much lower military expenditures in 1983 and 1984. The plan proposed by Mr. Stockman aims for a bal-anced budget in 1984. Even so, it would require additional unidentified reductions of \$30 billion in the extent that some of these unidentified cuts can be made in military spending, the reductions on politically sensitive programs such as Social Security will be less heavy, administration officials ex-

The White House official said the military spending reductions that will have to be made to find a compromise between the Stockman and Weinberger posinons apparently do not directly affect the MX missile decision now facing Mr. Reagan.

S. Africa Extremist Group Sees 'Antichrist' as Enemy

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

KRUGERSDORP, South Africa Mainstream Afrikaner polincians, and even some on the far right, have begun to express con-cern about the influence of an extremist group that holds that all political parties must be abolished if South Africa is to be saved as a hite, Christian nation from the forces of the Antichrist.

The group, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, is led by Eugene Terre Blanche, 37, a farmer and former policeman. Mr. Terre Blanche says that the Antichrist in South Africa is represented by the "money powers," notably mining conglomerates such as the giant Anglo-American Corp. and its chairman, Harry F. Oppenheimer. The governing National Party has deserted the Afrik er cause, Mr. Terre Blanche says, and is now totally in the grips of this infernal

In a recent speech to 350 people in the city hall of this beavily Afrikaans-speaking town in the industrial belt outside Johannesburg, Mr. Terre Blanche did not spell out the elaborate demonology that underlies these themes. But in separate interviews, he and the movement's national secretary, Jan Groenewald, a former security policeman, said that they saw the "money powers" as a front for "international Zionism," which in turn, they said, is dedicated to de-

stroying white South Africa.

The movement's publication,
Sweepslag, or whiplash, warns in
its current issue that "the Andchrist, which is based in internanonal Judaism, bas grabbed the mineral resources and energy reserves of our Fatherland." Mr. Groenewald said it had not been decided whether Jews would be regarded as whites or as a separate race in a state run by the AWB, as the movement is known after its Afrikaans initials, which stand for Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

A Faded Theory

The theme that South Africa is dominated by Jewish capitalisis was not incommon in Afrikaans political oratory in the first half of this century, but it was seldom carried to this extreme and bas since

In his speech bere, Mr. Terre Blanche talked about the Annichrist but never explained what be meant. The only hint — and it would not normally be regarded as subtle — was in the movement's flag, which was draped over the lectern from which he spoke: a red banner with a white circle on

which is emblazoned a black symbol that looks, at first glance, like a loosided swastika.

The symbol, which also showed up on little enamel pins worn by dozens of people in the audience, is said to be made up of three representations of the number seven, arrayed like spokes around an invi-

The three sevens stand for the seven angels, seven stars and seven seals mentioned in the symbolic language of the Revelation of St. John — the antithesis, in this numerological vision, of the three sixes that stand for the Antichrist.

Podium Presence

A thickset man with a com-manding voice, Mr. Terre Blanche proved to be a presence on the podium. He has lately taken to distributing his addresses on cassette tapes. Mr. Groenewald said that 30,000 had been sold so far.

Going a step further, the move-ment had arranged to record his speech here on videotape so that it could be played to smaller meetings in private homes. Such showings are said to be taking place throughout the Transvaal, South Africa's most populous province, where a swing to the right was most in evidence in an election in

The Afrikaner Resistance Movement fielded no candidates. A source in the Hersingte Nasionale Party, a rightist party that benefit-ed most from defections from Prime Minister Pieter Botha's party, said that was because Mr. Terre Blanche realized that its candidates would bave been swamped. Mr. Terre Blanche is nothing more than a "parasite" on the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the source said.

But because he preys on some of the party's more naive followers by disguising the real nature of his movement, the source went on, the Herstigte Nasionale Party has found it advisable to let its followers know that it is impossible to belong to both organizations because they are in fundamental dis-agreement. The Herstigte Nasionale Party favors parliamentary democracy for whites. The Afrikaner Resistance Movement would run the white state on neofascist lines with a national movement headed by a charismanic leader, presuma-bly Mr. Terre Blanche. The movement's leader says that

despite its flag its model is not Nazi Germany but the partyless Afrikaner state that existed in the Transvaal in the 19th century, before the Boer War. In any case, he says, dictatorship is less of a threat to white rule than democracy.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Tel.: 747.12.65, ext. 305.

OPEC: The Game's Not Over

OPEC's failure to agree on a unified price will keep the average cost of oil lower than if a single reference price had been established. That is because Saudi Arahia produces almost half of OPEC's 22 million barrels a day. The Saudis sell their oil hased on a reference price of \$32. The producers of low-sulfur. and therefore high-priced, petroleum are turning out only about 10 percent of the cartel's output. The Saudis were willing to increase their hasic price to \$34 a harrel if the other were willing to meet them at that level - dropping S2 a harrel from their current market price. Ohviously, the Saudi increase would have had a much greater impact on the average price of oil - about \$34.25 a barrel — than the decrease by the others.

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But raising prices is not Saudi Arahia's motive in pressing for unity. With its vast reserves and minuscule population, the Saudis take a longer view of things than some of their OPEC partners such as Nigeria, which has limited reserves and a vast population. The Saudis would like to spread out their development spending over many years to avoid social upheaval, and to guarantee that their oil is worth something in the 21st century. The Nigerians need as much money as they can get, as soon as they can get it, to try and cope with the overwhelming social and economic problems that are already upon them. Because of the current glut on the market. Nigeria has been unable to sell its oil at high prices, so out of desparation, it went along with the Saudis and agreed to a \$34 reference price.

For a while in Geneva, it looked like everyone would go along and the Saudis would have their way. But in the end, a combination of Venezuelan politics and Iraqi maneuvering seem to have scuttled the deal. As a result the glut will continue, despite Saudi Arahia's token cutback of a million barrels a day during September, and the marketplace will curb prices.

Consuming countries should remember, though, that the game is not over and that despite appearances OPEC is not about to collapse from internal stress. The oil ministers will meet again in December to discuss prices. Between now and then, there is not likely to he substantial surge in petroleum consumption. As a result, the producers that need quick profits and hoped to earn them with high prices, will eventually be forced to go along with the Saudis; perhaps on worse terms than they could have gotten this time.

A unified price will permit OPEC to put its long-term strategy into effect. It will not be Nirvana for consumers. That strategy is aimed at guaranteeing the producers a modest, hut steady increase in the value of their oil. It is also meant to lull the industrialized countries into remaining dependent on imported oil. The West and Japan should not he mesmerized by OPEC's temporary disarray. Their goal should continue to be the maximum degree of energy independence as quickly as possible.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Mixed Signals

Is the U.S. economy now heading upward or downward? You can find plenty of evidence for either view. Economics is misbehaving again.

At the beginning of the month, it looked as though the Federal Reserve Board had choked off the money supply too tightly, with high interest rates rapidly pushing the economy into a damaging recession. The leading indicators had been falling for two months, and the president's chief economic adviser. Murray Weidenbaum, spoke of a "pronounced slowing" of business activity. Automobile sales were sinking. The extremely high exchange rates of the dollar were helping to reduce inflation, but foreshadowed serious trouble for U.S. exports.

Then came the unemployment figures for July, showing - to everyhody's stunned surprise — a substantial drop. Unemployment had fallen to the lowest rate in more than a year. Next came the figures on industrial production and, despite the troubles of the automobile companies, production was up. Now it appears that, although interest rates were steadily rising from June into July,

housing starts were also rising. That leaves the economists in an interesting position. For every statistical indicator pointing in one direction, they have another, equally valid, pointing in the other. It's an unusually clear illustration of the way the old relationships — the formulas that people once thought to be rigid and inherent in the economy - have gone spongy, perverse and unreliable. The reasons for it, as you hardly need to be told, go hack to inflation and the radical differences it makes in the ways people think ahout money. Most people seem to have assumed, during the first great surge in the early 1970s, that inflation was a passing phenomenon. But when it began to accelerate again around 1978, people began changing their money habits in ways that promise to be permanent - and that make forecasting more difficult than ever.

It means that the early warning system for anticipating economic trouble has become progressively less trustworthy. In the Carter years, the government repeatedly aggravated inflation by reacting too promptly to signals — usually false — of impending recession. This time, the people who make public policy have little choice, amidst this confusion of numbers, but to sit tight, change nothing and wait to see what happens next.

lizer and energy, increasing their costs. This

in turn forces them to put cash crops on eve-

ry available inch of land. Soil conservation

practices - allowing the soil to "rest" and

recover lost nutrients - become an unafford-

able luxury. In parts of the United States,

including some of the richest farmland, the

Urban sprawl worsens the situation. As

property taxes and land values climb, farm-

ers lose their sense of the future. They

"mine" the soil, squeezing out every possible

dollar before selling out. Land that is best

suited to farming is also often the most at-

resulting loss of topsoil has become critical.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Farming — An Eroding Future

Not very long ago, countries on each of the world's seven continents, with the exception of Western Europe, could supply their own grain needs. Today only Australia, New Zealand and North America remain as grain suppliers — the others are importing larger and larger amounts of grain. The U.S. grain crop can spell the difference between hunger and sufficient food for hundreds of millions of people around the world.

The resulting pressures on U.S. agriculture are at once welcome and dangerous. Agricultural exports are a major part of total U.S. exports. They have helped substantially to offset the immense hill of the United States for imported oil. And food exports could rise sharply in the next 20 years.

With more than one hillion people suffering from hunger or malnutrition, this hardly seems the time to be thinking about limits. Yet ultimately the United States cannot meet the world demand for food. The effort to do so could not only sidetrack developing countries' efforts to build their own agricultural production, but also inflict lasting damage on the one domestic resource essential to agricultural productivity — the soil.

As demand grows, existing U.S. cropland is being farmed with greater intensity. To keep productivity up, farmers use more ferti-

tractive to developers. This forces the remaining agricultural production onto land that is too steep or too dry. These problems are particularly severe in the arid West, where an area about the size of the original 13 states has been transformed to desert-like condition. Finding a better balance between these

conflicting pressures — the short-term advantage of larger exports, the longer range threat to a fragile resource, the immediate obligation to help alleviate hunger, and the longer range responsibility to promote agricultural production elsewhere — is a task that deserves more serious attention than it has so far received.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Upheavals in Iran

Revolutions are notoriously prone to deyour their children: Iran's is notable only for the speed and variety with which revolutionaries have been devoured, and for the readiness of some to fight back. History seems to he on the point of repeating itself. Just as the political tactics of the shah and his U.S. advisers allowed a most improbable coalition of incompatibles to form against him, so the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his acolytes are rousing left, center and moderate Moslem opinion and secularists against his nightmare amalgam of sadism, obscurantism and anarchy.

As the less starry-eyed among us predicted, Iranians are far worse off today in every respect than they were in the shah's days. However, whether failures and widespread opposition will lead to the regime's early collapse or overthrow is another question.

- From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago August 25, 1906

NEW YORK — The Herald carries an news item today entitled. "Mesajiz Tu Konggres 2 B Spelt in Accorduns with Nu Ideaz Hens 4th." It reads: "President Roosevelt bas announced that be endorses Mr. Carnegie's spelling reform movement, and has instructed the public printer that all his future despatches, official communications and messages to Congress shall be printed in accordance with the recommendations of the spelling reform committee. It is stated that Mr. Rooseveli believes that the spelling reform will result in English supplanting French as the language of diplomacy. He wishes the Anglo-Saxon tongue to become the dominant language of the

Fifty Years Ago August 25, 1931

LONDON - The Labor government this afternoon tendered its resignation to the king. The sovereign then entrusted Ramsay MacDonald with the task of forming a national coalition Cabinet - containing members of all three parties - for the purpose of meeting the country's financial emergency. The new ministry will be sworn in immediately and will meet Parliament on Sept. 8 to present its proposals for governmental economics and new taxation necessary to balance the hudget. By his open break with the majority of his party, Mr. MacDonald is considered to have committed political suicide. If he and his colleagues make a fight of it, the Labor movement will be split wide open.

A Negative Vote on the MX

By Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON — How to hase the new MX missile has been puzzled over for months by a presidential com-mission headed by Charles Townes and is now being stud-ied by President Reagan. It can and should remain under study

— preferably forever.

In considering the MX missile system, the issue of the missile itself should be separated from that of how it will be deployed. Most of the debate has revolved around the latter is-sue. But the missile alone raises a number of serious questions.

The argument for some kind of mobile launcher for the MX missile assumes that fixed launchers for the United States' land-based ICBMs are vulnerahle to a Soviet pre-emptive strike. The contention is that increasingly accurate Soviet warheads could, in a surprise attack, destroy 90 percent of the silos containing the U.S. Minuteman and Titan missiles. The theory continues that the United States might then be deterred from using its less-accurate submarine-launched ballistic missiles and strategic bombers in a "city-busting" re-talianny strike that would incite a further Soviet attack on

U.S. cirles.

Accordingly, the Carter administration decided to deploy 200 MX missiles on mobile launchers that would sbuttle among 4,600 shelters spread over a significant slice of Utah

Further Fears

Concerns about severe environmental damage and social disruption have forced a reconsideration, which has fostered further fears as to whether this Rube Goldberg contraption really promises any greater survivability. Alternatives have been proposed, including deploy-ment of the MX on small, diesel-powered submarines that would operate close to U.S. shores and, more recently, mounting the MX on a new long-endurance airplane.

In truth, not much can be said for any of the proposed basing modes, because none of them is needed.

The best solution to the marginal threat to fixed-target

1CBM launchers was found years ago with the invention of the ballistic-missile submarine. If it were not for the prospect of more accurate Soviet warheads, it would have made no sense to go ahead with the Po-laris program and to maintain the U.S. strategic bomber force. Washington did so because the

resulting nuclear triad makes it impossible for any Soviet mili-tary planner to devise a first strike that would prevent retaliatory devastation of his own Today, the United States has

Today, the United States has just about 50 percent of its strategic nuclear warheads on Poseidon and Trident submarines. The new Trident ballistic missiles have a range of 4,000 nautical miles, and the Trident-2 will be able to hit Soviet targets 6,000 nautical miles from the point of launch. The Pentagon point of launch. The Pentagon is, in addition, modernizing the air-based branch of the triad by equipping all its B-52s with more than 20 air-launched Cruise missiles that can hit Soviet targets without the necessity for the aircraft to penetrate

Soviet air defenses.
Accordingly, even a "successful" strike on the United States' ICBM siles would leave the great bulk of the U.S. deterrent available for retaliation - including more than 200 warheads on the more than 100 ICBMs that would survive under even the "worst case" scenario.

Moreover, faith in the plausi-

bility of a successful strike against U.S. ICBM siles seems largely generated by a consum-ing passion for a new MX mis-sile. The uncertainties involved in launching hundreds of mis-siles with thousands of warheads from various sites in the Soviet Union to strike more than 1,000 targets scattered across the United States are staggering. The first arriving warheads would cause "fratri-cide" effects that could disarm later arrivals. As the first war-heads exploded, the Soviet leadership would have to ex-pect the silos not yet attacked to loose their missiles against the Soviet Union, in addition, the theoretical accuracies have no validity in view of the unpredictable bias that atmos-

Those realities are ignored by those who contend that whatever might happen in fact is less important than what is perceived. Even granting that deterrence is a matter of perception, the perception that matters is that of the putative aggressors. And no aggressor could see any advantage in an attempt, against impossible odds, to destroy what would be less than a thing of the U.S.

strategic nuclear force.

Why, then MX's persistent appeal? There is, of course, the constant urge for new weapons systems, and the United States has not had a new ICBM for some time. I would have to admit, reluctantly, that the MX got a political boost from the SALT negonations, where it was considered necessary in preserve the option in order to show that SALT would nor pre-vent modernization of U.S. strategic forces.

Greater Accuracy

It is probable, however, that the major appeal of the MX missile lies in its greater accura-cy and hence its ability to de-

pheric, gravitational and mag-netic effects could have on flight paths for which the mis-

siles can never be tested.

Those are among the reasons why James Schlesinger, then secretary of defense, inld the arms control subcommittee of

stroy hard military and industrial targets. Some MX advocates appear attracted by the concept of extended deterrence, whereby the U.S. strategic nuclear forces might gain a mis-sion broader than that preventing use or threatened use of Soviet strategic nuclear weapons. That, however, is a dangerous manifestation of the theory that the strategic nuclear forces can be used effectively in fighting a limited war. To the extent that this doctrine gains currency and acquires hardware for its

the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 9, 1974. Neither side can acquire a high confidence first-strike ca-pability. I want the president of the United States to know that for all the future years, and I want the Soviet leadership to know that for all the future

implementation, there is graver danger of a nuclear holocaust. This purported rationale for the MX missile is probably the best

It may well be however, that it is too late and that, regrett-ably, a decision on bow to base the MX must be made. If so, the best choice by far is to replace the remaining 52 Titans and 148 of the Minuteman missiles with 200 MX missiles.

Basing the MX in silos has certain obvious advantages. At

tions.

The silo option would also of mobile avoid introduction of mobile fCBM launchers that could readily be matched by the Soviets and result in a degradation of the United States' ability to verify Soviet strategic nuclear strength. Their mobile-capable fCBM, the SS-16 is barred un-der SALT-2 but could readily be produced and deployed if a land-mobile MX ends the present tacit adherence to SALT re-



I Hear They're Looking for Places to Hide the MY

reason to abandon the weapon system in its entirety.

least it does not decrease ICBM survivability by a shell-game deployment that may not fool the Russians for very long and that could be nullified by a further proliferation of Soviet warbeads, particularly in the ab-sence of binding SALT restric-

padding of presently planed sea- and au-based senten-weapons. A submariage launched MX would add not ing significant to ther part of the U.S. strategic nocine forces. The Trident-2 will be at most as large and just about a accurate. And an an in-launched ballistic missile is an interest curiosity but would add no nes strategic dimension.

Existing Silos

Finally, if the MX masks must be built, putting it is ening, but it has become in creasingly clear that the single to do so will be hard to come by And of all the possible way of spending defense deline, adding the MX to the property ICBM force has to mak among the least important.

Paul C. Warnke was alrested of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1991 to 1978 and was chief U.S. despendent of the control of the contro

Spain: Time to Assure a Nervous New Ally

By Flora Lewis

DALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain — Despite the barrowing attempted putsch last Feb. 23, King Juan Carlos of Spain remains the calm, direct, hasically confident monarch he was before.

If anything, he seems more determined than ever to keep his country on a democratic course and to preserve his influence for the biggest issues of consutational government, national unity and moderation.

He is spending the summer with his family in Marivent Palace here, an unostentatious but comfortable country house in a large garden, and he hasn't changed his easy-

going style.

Many Spaniards are convinced that be single-handedly saved the country from a new military dictatorship, ordering troops back to their barracks and reassuring the panicked nation on TV. Some, however, especially wealthy conservatives, say he must have known about the plot beforehand and blame him dealth without care. and blame him darkly without say-ing whether it is for not acting sooner or for aborting the scheme.

The king is aware of that. The people most against him now, be says, is society, by which he means the fuled and privileged who are becoming nostalgic for the rigid order of Franco's rule. But that

Awareness

doesn't worry him. He retains and cultivates the loyalty of the armed forces as a whole, which is crucial. Now that the trial of the conspi-

rators is beginning, it is a problem of extreme delicacy. The prosecutor has asked sentences of 30 years for the major participants, including the former deputy bead of the king's military staff. For most of the public, any less punishment would signal encouragement to those who would kill Spain's young democracy. For some, it is provocative vengeance against commanders who thought they

The king doesn't comment on that, prudently supporting the pro-cess of justice. The greatest shock for him was the involvement of Gen. Alfonso Comyn Armada, the deputy chief of staff of the army, who was attached to him for 17 years. It was by a fluke, after he learned of the coup on TV and tel-ephoned the Madrid army commander to inquire what was happening, that be realized that Gen.
Armada's role was to make it appear the king secretly approved the
attempt to overthrow the Constitu-

were doing their duty.

Now the king realizes that the plot was being prepared for months, maybe a year before it burst, and no one let him know. Evidently a lot more people were involved, though perhaps unwit-



King Juan Carlos tingly, than have as yet been named because the government received no clues from Spanish in-

telligence services. Hindsight

With hindsight, the king recalled that he received a vague warning from U.S. intelligence two months before. He is still irritated that the former government brushed it aside as U.S. nonsense when he asked for the tip to be checked. The aftermath of coming so near

to the brink seems to have sobered the country, as a vaccination against excess drama and de-

mands. But the divisive forces remain intense. Polls show the opposition Socialist Party with a commanding lead for the next election. People who tried to overthrow Conservative Democrats aren't likely to view the prospect of a swing to the left as coolly as the So assured command of the army is still decisive. It is an army forged in civil war with the prime mission of subduing the country. It needs new tasks, new organization,

new horizons to reshape it into a reliable defender of the new Spain.

Urgency That thought is behind the government's decision to press for early admission to the North Atlantic reaty Organization. Spain should be a welcome ally now, though its existing defense pact with the United States already provides prime strategic advantages. But the importance of involving Spanish forces with those of democratic

Europe is reason enough for NATO to give quick approval, Spanish politics add to the ur-gency. Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez has come out against joining NATO, as have the Communists.
High-ranking European leaders
say Mr. Gonzalez feels obliged to
take that stand publicly but in fact would be glad to see the issue set-

tled and the armed forces capacitin their new purpose with all the fore he wins power, as expected.

Military cours in Cateer at Turkey have shown that Mill membership is not a firm to tee for a sustained democracy countries with weak positive see tures, and Spain has not and the problems of regional within a national unity within a national unity would help, especially by spain's long isolation.

The United States and the st of NATO should try to specific Spain's admission. It would be casy as saving please do. The cy of U.S. relations with famous Third World sympathics and specific states. the neutron bomb fact the unit tion in Spain. The United State can state its intentions to connuclear weapons from the submarine base at Residents of the longer-range Tridents of the services.

Secretary of State Alexand Haig Jr.'s gaffe, calling the law ary putsch an interest becaused doubts about \$1.5 and in Spanish democracy. Here to opportunity, by showing the Ja ed States can be a graceful as as a reliable ally, to prove that we suffer right-wing dictates 01981. The New York Thes.

Qadhafi's Shrewd Gambit to Entice Soviet Protection

By William Safire

PARIS — The significance of that action might be in the offing the aerial combat off Libya and to prepare for battle. Five days later — as Iraq attacked Iran, and as Billy Carter's last week was not merely that President Reagan showed himself ready to maintain access to air Libyan connection was being used against his brother in the U.S. elecspace over the high seas, or that he directed our forces in shoot hack — the central fact of the incident

moment to assume the role of vicconfronted by a force of F-14s from the carrier Kennedy.

The Syrian pilots in the Libyan jets radioed their control center Nearly a year ago, on Sept. 16, 1980, a U.S. RC-135 reconnaisance aircraft was flying 200 miles off the coast of Libya — far beyond the Gulf of Sidra — when it was

attacked by two Libyan MiG-23s.
The U.S. radio operator beard a command given in Arabic to fire a missile at the U.S. "intruder"; the End of incidents. When that sto-U.S. pilot took evasive action and raced for shelter in Athens.

The carrier John F. Kennedy was promptly moved in a position off the Libyan coast; a U.S. re-porter aboard heard the captain tell the crew over the loudspeaker

was dictator Moamer Qadhafi's

decision to select this as the



non campaign — Libyan aircraft again challenged an RC-135 sur-veillance of their nation from space above the high seas. But this time, four Libyan Mirages, two MiG-23s, and two MiG-25s were

near Tripoli for orders. The orders, in Arabic and monitored by us, were not in fire at the Americans and to return to base.

ry was printed in this space under the heading "Looking for Trouble" — suggesting that candidate Carter might have been seeking an election-time confrontation with the Libyans - the Carter State Department responded that it was "nor known" if the Libyan jets had fired at our RC-135.

The denial was deceptive. Sources then close to the Defense Department, who now pretty much run the defense department, as-sured me at the time that the Defense Intelligence Agency was nearly certain that air-to-air missiles had been fired at our plane. That means we now have two facis to work with: (1) U.S. naval aircraft, first under President Carter and now under Mr. Reagan, have been consistently asserting our willingness to fight to maintain our right to fly over the high seas at varying distances offshore; and (21 the Libyan dicta-tor Col. Qadhafi in 1980 decided to attack our aircraft, then quickly decided against it, and a year later issued standing orders to go ahead with a suicide mission at the next opportunity.

The question arises: Why now?

Why should Col. Qadhafi choose this moment to sacrifice two of his planes and to assume the pose of victim of U.S. "aggression"? Is he crazy to deliberately throw away a couple of his less sophisticated jets
— and thereby to play into the
hands of a U.S. administration determined in show itself determined?

Crazy like a desert fox. Col. Qadhafi knows he is marked as the world's leading exporter of terror-ism. He knows Libya is seen in be the staging ground for Soviet equipment threatening both Cen-tral Africa and the Middle East. He should know that at least one high geopolitician has said that "if the Reagan administration is to be

taken seriously, it will have to take one of their pieces off the board." The Libyan dictator must suspect, too, that much of the time spent by Director of Central Intelspent by Oricano of Casey in North Africa bad to do with the solution the Libvan problem. Col.

Qadhafi can logically assume that his archenemy, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, is no longer being restrained by the Americans from designs on his oil. He is well aware that the Israelis, too, are smarting at the military buildup of the Palestine Liberation Organization engineered by the Libyans and that the French and Sudanese want his soldiers out of Chal want his soldiers out of Chad

At such a vulnerable moment, as Marshal Foch suggested, the smart general attacks. One purpose of the Libyan sui-

cide mission has been served: Arab radicals in Iraq have had to rally to Col. Qadhafi's defense and the PLO's Yasser Arafat said "the heroic act by Libyan pilots has forced America, the enemy of peoples and the head of world terrorism, to stop its maneuvers in our territorial waters." The propaganda object is to suck the meaning out of the word "terrorism."

A more substantive purpose is to draw the Soviet Union into an ex-

plicit commitment to protect its Libyan-Syrian-PLO allies. If the Russians gnarantee Col. Qadhafi's

Safety against U.S. against Cold War II would be exactly and so the Libyan against his jaw into the Color Soviet support may be added than rhetorical; Moscow pre-knows, as does the CIA.

knows, as does the CIA.
West German multipation
been dickering to supply
with an intercontinemal.
The Kremlin most fear the
Qadhafi might not be as a
abile a pripper as Fidel Cas
Credit the Libyan, then
ability to play high-states.
He is enticing the Russial
may soon need a cover for
in Poland, by becoming Aum
International Enemy No
protecting himself from or
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F 4

U.S. Knows Names of Endangered Workers, but Nobody Will Tell Them

thington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Federal agencies know the names of hundreds of thousands of people who have been exposed to cancercausing chemicals on their jobs, but the government has made no effort to tell them.

Nor has any effort been made to name or notify 21-million workers - one in every four - known to have been exposed to hazardons materials regulated by the Occupa-tional Safety and Health Administration.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has used the lists of names only for research, waiting for the people on them to die. Then the names are followed up; and if the causes of death can be learned, they become part of the tally the government uses to set up control standards for dangerous substances

This week a notification project of the national institute and the Workers Institute for Safety and Health, an agency of the AFL-CIO, is beginning for 1,100 chemical-plant workers in Augusta, Ga., and another program is under way for asbestos workers in Port Allegany, Pa.

For the Georgia chemical workers, the notification program comes nine years late. The institute learned of their exposure to a

known carcinogen in 1972. The lists of names are on file at the Na-

Health and the National Cancer Institute, as well as at labor imions and in university research centers across the nation. They are the microfilmed records of current and former employees from job sites where researchers studied substances suspected of causing cancer. Federal institute officials estimate that their lists alone, which detail only places later found to involve carcinogens, inchide about 200,000 names.

While the labor unions who hold the information have made efforts to get the word to their members, a majority of the workers involved are not unionized. In other cases the exposed workers have moved to another job.

The debate over what a government agency should do when it is reasonably certain that former workers have been exposed to a dangerous substance is not a new one. The measy conclusion has been that workers have the right to know about risks to their health, but it would cost too much to locate everyone, notify them and then provide follow-up services.

Bill of \$54 Billion

"You can't just send out a letter saying, Hey, you might have been exposed. You have to have some kind of mechanism to take care of them once they know," said Philip Bierbaum, deputy director of the federal institute's division on health hazards.

The federal institute estimated at a 1977 Senate hearing that it would cost up to \$40 million to find and notify all of the estimated 21-million workers who have been exposed to a hazardous substance. Giving them medi-cal surveillance — not treatment, but just to spot developing illness — would cost \$54 bil-

"We see our role as research, not as a publie health agency," said Dr. Ron Coene, executive officer of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. "We publish our results in technical reports not geared to workers, but for our peers and the regulators. The worker is not our primary au-

But workers are their primary subject. Armed by Congress with the right to enter any workplace and the right to subpoens records for research purposes, the federal insti-tute conducts two kinds of study.

One, called a health-hazard evaluation, can be undertaken because of a complaint from three workers, an employer or a labor group, and includes air and water sampling in a workplace, questioning employees and listing the materials they are handling. There may be physical examinations, including blood and urine sampling, and the results of these tests are always reported to workers. Findings of the inquiry, however, are not.

If the finding is that some danger to the fies the company officers and any union at the plant, relying on them to spread the word. Nonunion workers, who make up 70 percent of the labor force, and former employees may never know about their expo-

"We do a minimum notification," said Dr. Coene. "We don't make the individuals aware of the results of the study they were a part of, the collective decision on what's going on there." Why not? "It just never has been done."

Second Type of Study

The second kind of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health study lonks into a substance or a process on an industry basis. These probes, which are launched ei-ther by the findings of a bealth-hazard evaluation or by outside research results, generally check a few selected plants typical of the in-dustry or the process. The files are microfilmed and in some cases the institute writes to a selection of names. "It says if you have questions call this number," an institute worker said, "but it doesn't mention the reason for the study."

In most cases, the institute only wants to know which people on the list have died. When the lists of dead are obtained, the institute then tries to find the cause of death. ed that those statistics show an increased risk of some illness for exposed workers, it proposes to the Department of Labor that work-

er exposure be regulated. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has sent in 105 such recommendations since it was set up in 1970. hut the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has only established regulations for 10 of those.

More than 500 substances, including 22 carcinogens, are regulated as hazardous by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies, hut workers may not know they are being exposed to them. Legislation requiring labels of industrial products to carry bealth warnings has repeatedly failed to make it through Congress.

Asbestos and Cancer

The institute's research technique is well established. By finding, for example, that a higher number of union workers exposed to asbestos bad died of lung cancer than the proportion in the general population, Dr. Iring Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York established an apparent link between asbestos and cancer in 1964. Dr. Selikoff made his findings known to the union and, like many other researchers, thinks that is sufficient. "We've always worked with groups, and the groups can tell their members better than we can," he said.

Asbestos is an example of the questions that notification raises. An estimated 13.2million workers in construction, power plants and shipyards were exposed to it, Dr. Selikoff said. In 1978, Joseph A. Califano Jr., then secretary of health, education and welfare, set up a task force to try to notify just the 5-million people who had worked with asbestos in World War II shipyards. Dr. David Rall, now head of the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences, was cochairman of that group.

"We used little TV spots." Dr. Rall recalled. "The surgeon general mailed a letter to every physician in the country." The National Cancer Institute set up information programs for doctors and veterans groups. The six-month effort cost \$450,000 and reached millions of people.

Dr. Diane Fink, who co-chaired the program for the cancer institute, said smaller publicity campaigns later sought to reach the estimated four-million people whose mothers had taken the cancer-causing fertility drug DES, and an untold number who had received head X-rays for skin problems and were in danger of thyroid cancer. She said she knew of no panic reactions triggered by the campaigns, even though there was no effort to provide follow-up services.

Scientists Find Warming Trend In Atmosphere for Last Century

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service NEW YORK - A team of U.S. scientists says it has detected an overall warming trend in the Earth's atmosphere extending back to the year 1880. They regard this as evidence of the validity of the "greenhouse" effect, in which increasing amounts of carbon dioxide cause study imperature

The seven atmospheric scientists predict a global warming of "almost unprecedented magnitude" in the next century. It might even be sufficient to melt and dislodge the ice cover of West Antarctica, they say, eventually leading to a worldwide rise of 15 to 20 feet in the sea level. In that case, they say, it would "flood 25 percent of Louisiana and Florida, 10 percent of New Jersey, and many other lowlands throughout the world" with-

in a century or less. The forecast, which also envi-sions widespread disruption of agriculture, is the fruit of analyses and computer simulations con-ducted by the Institute for Space Studies of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
The institute, which is in New York City, is part of the space agency's Goddard Spaceflight Center in Greenbelt, Md. The authors say the forecast is being published in the Aug. 28 issue of the

Glass of a Greenbouse

Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is primarily a result of burning of fuels, is thought to act like the glass of a greenhouse, It absorbs heat radiation from the Earth and its atmosphere, heat that otherwise would dissipate into space. Other factors being equal, the more carbon dioxide there is in the atmosphere, the warmer the Earth should become, according to the theory.

A century ago the amount of carbon dixoide in the air was 280 to 300 parts per million. It is now 335 to 340 parts per million and he figure is expected to reach at east 600 parts per million in the

rext century.

The possibility that the greentouse effect could alter the Earth's
emperature has been debated for nany years. Scientists have agreed hat carbon dioxide is increasing, not there has been uncertainty sbout whether temperatures are

Iso going up.

The major difficulty in acceptng the greenhouse theory "has
seen the absence of observed varming coincident with the hisorie carbon dioxide increase," the cientists wrote.

Researchers were further conounded by an apparent cooling rend since 1940. As a result, many tmospheric scientists concluded at the elimatic effects of inreased carbon dioxide might not ecome detectable for many decdes. But the government scientists ly they see clear evidence that iron dioxide added to the atrosphere since the Industrial Revlution of the 19th century has alady warmed the climate to an

bservable extent. If fuel burning increases at a ow rate with emphasis on other acrgy sources, the study predicts global temperature rise in the ext century of about 5 degrees ahrenheit (minus 15 degrees Ceius). If fuel use rises rapidly, hich some believe may occur as e developing countries industri-ize, the predicted rise is from 6 to

Even the more moderate rise of degrees, the anthors say, would suit in higher average tempera-nes than were reached in the peod between the last two ice ages.
I that time sea levels were 30 feet igher than they are today, proba-ly because West Antarctica was e free. The climate "would aproach the warmth of the Mesozothe age of dinosaurs," the re-

Assumptions Challenged

The study's conclusions are liketo be challenged on two counts: beir detection of a trend of temrature increase and linking it ith a carbon dioxide increase, td their projections of the conse-

sences of the increase. A leading participant in past rbon dioxide studies has been r. Stephen H. Schneider of the ational Center for Atmospheric esearch in Boulder, Colo.

Reached by telephone there, he id the conclusions of the new ady about the extent of warming in how quickly it will occur

would be reasonable if the assumptions on which they are based prove valid. But he said many of the assumptions can be challenged. One of these is the space agency group's contention that a cooling

trend in recent decades was caused by dust from volcanic eruptions high in the atmosphere. If that was not the case, their model might be The uncertainties are, to a large

extent, recognized in the new report, signed by Dr. James Hansen and six colleagues at the space studies institute.

In their analysis, the scientists

skeptic regarding the carbon dioxide threat, Dr. Sherwood B. Idso, a climate specialist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Phoenix, Ariz. Last March, he circulated an analysis saying that a dou-bling or tripling of atmospheric carbon dioxide would have bule effect except to increase global and chaltural productivity by Ju to 50

Plants grow by converting car-bou dioxide and water into carbohydrates and other compounds, aided by solar energy. One pro-posed strategy to limit the growth

China's Nuclear Tests Suspected In Cancer Increase, Fruit Blight

United Press Int

URUMQI, China - Radioactive fallout from China's nuclear testing site at Lop Nur may be causing an increase in human cancer and deforming fruit in western China's Xinjiang region, officials say.

"Many years ago people never died of cancer, but in recent years they have been dying this way," an official told Western reporters visiting Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang. "Some people say it

is because of the testing."

Other Chinese officials were skeptical that fallout was harming human health. But the officials acknowledged that there has been an increase in the cases of liver, lung and skin cancer in the region.

Officials have told visiting distorate that peaches grown on the edge of the Tarim hasin, site of Lop Nur, had developed "nubberlike patches." In some cases, the "fruit itself tended to wither away," they said.

At least 20 nuclear devices have been detonated in Lop Nur, 500 miles (800 kilometers) southeast of Urumqi, since 1964. China is one of the few countries still conducting nuclear tests in the

Pacific Island of Ponape Gets a Parting Gift From U.S.

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service KOLONIA, Micronesia kind of farewell gift, the United States is providing money for a five-year program of road improvements and other long-needed projects on the Pacific island of

The acceleration of work programs on Ponape and elsewhere in the same part of the Pacific, after more than three decades of neglect, is occurring two years after the day-to-day administration of Popape and other former Japanese islands was transferred to elected local authorities.

The territories were taken from Japan by U.S. forces as a result of World War II and became a UN trusteeship in 1947, with the United States as the administering power. U.S. authorities are due to depart with the formal end of the trusteeship, following a complex. procedure involving approval by the White House and Coogress, an island plebiscite and final approve by the United Nations.

"After so many years, the United States has to leave some legacy of good work," Leo Falcam, the first elected governor of Ponape, said of the improvements that are now being started.

Developments during the U.S. trusteeship have convinced local leaders such as President Tosiwo Nakayama of the Federated States of Micronesia, a self-governing unit of which Ponape is part, that local authorities can do a better job than the United States in advancing the faltering economy of

Mr. Nakayama recalled a recent visit with several aides to outlying islands in the Truk group, another component of the Federated States. The party "listened to the public" and "settled problems on comes a river of red mud when it the spot," in a manner that U.S. officials had never attempted, be

The Federated States, comprising the Ponape, Truk, Kosrae and Yap groups in the sprawling Caroline Islands archipelago, are one of three locally self-governing entices set up by Washington by agreement with local governments in 1979. The others are the Palau their selections are the Palau their selections. chain, also in the Carolines, and the Marshall Islands, A fourth unit, the Northern Mariana Islands, has voted to become a commonwealth of the United States, like Poerto Rico.

The projects now being undertaken have a long way to go in crasing man-made flaws in the en-Kolonia, the only town on Po-

nape, and the capital of both Ponape and the Federated States, has

comes a river of red mud when it rains. The street is lined with ramshackle, weatherbeaten frame buildings with sagging roofs of rusted corrugated metal.

Tourists and other visitors stay in rustie but pleasant hotels hidden away in the luxuriant countryside. But their introduction to the island is an airport terminal consisting of a metal roof on crude wooden poles, lacking a telephone, regular transport facilities or even a functioning toilet. Sewage flows into the serene la-

goon. Water for household use has to be rationed because of a faulty heavy rainfall.

the pipes installed underground 23

Glauber Rocha, Brazilian Director Of Cinema Novo Movies, Dies

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — Film director Glauber Rocha, 42, an exponent of Brazil's cinema novo movement of the early 1960s, died

OBITUARIES

Mr. Rocha won bonors at successive Cannes Film Festivals the best picture award in 1967 for "Earth in Transition" and the fol-lowing year for "The Dragon of Evil Against the Holy Warrior." He was named best director in

Mr. Rocha's films were often considered Marxist and he lived in

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voluntary exile in Europe, Cuba and the United States during the harshest years of repression following a rightist military coup in Brazil in 1964. He returned to Brazil several years ago and supported

J.A. Lloyd Hyde

the government's announced plan to eventually restore democracy.

NEW YORK (NYT) - JA Lloyd Hyde, 79, an expert in the decorative arts and in Chinese export porcelain in particular, died of a heart attack Saturday in Old Lyme, Conn. Mr. Hyde was a consultant for Christie's and the anction house Manson & Woods International, and was active in the historic preservation movement.

years ago were not connected,' Gov. Falcam said.

Three or four of the island's eight electric power generators were always out of order because of poor maintenance until the local government spent \$500,000 on spare parts.

A report prepared by the Ponape government at the request of Republican Sen. James A. McClure of Idaho, the chairman of. the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, says development has been hampered by a "general lack of communication" between U.S. and local officials, because "a proper mechanism to coordinate activities has never been set up."

of atmospheric carbon dioxide would be to plant extensive for-

A small percentage of the recent increase in carbon dioxide has been attributed to the cutting of forests, particularly the tropical rain forests, that serve as a carbon reservoir. When trees are felled and their residues decay, carhon dioxide returns to the air. The conclusion of Dr. Hansen

and his colleagues that the climate has warmed by almost I degree in the last century is hased on a reanalysis of global observations, paying special attention to the Southern Hemisphere. "The common misconception that the world is cooling," they say, "is based on Northern Hemisphere experience

Hussein-Mitterrand Talks

PARIS - King Hussein of Jordan will have talks with President Francois Mitterrand in France on Wednesday before the French leader pays his first official visit to the Middle East next month, Elysée officials said Monday.

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International Restaurant Guide

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U.S. Enforcement Official Says Quaalude From Europe Rivals Heroin as Problem

drug popularized under the trade name of Quaalude has become a health problem on a scale with heroin, according to officials of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Adminis-

methaqualone, trails only marijua-na as the most popular illegal trag Called "ludes" in sect jar the pills cause more injuries and trauma than even heroin and cocaine in 13 major U.S. cities. The source of methaqualone is legitimate: drug and chemical com-

There is only a tiny medical use for the drug, which is prescribed by doctors for use as a sleeping pill, yet it is manufactured in huge quantity by legitimate companies in Europe, according to Gene Haislip, director of compliance and regulatory affairs for the Drug Enforcement Administration, This kind of legal overproduction, followed by illegal diversion, has become an increasing problem with many drugs, from stimulants to

Abuse by Teen-agers

To combat a spectacular rise in the last three years in the use of methaqualone — which is abused mostly by teen-agers - the enforcement agency bas ordered a shutdown for four years of the single source of the raw chemical in United States, Mr. Haislip said. The agency also has obtained agreement from the Hungarian tests to account for their condi-

entire production in the govern-ment-owned and operated Medimpex plant, estimated at 32,000 pounds yearly.

Until the enforcement agency about 5,500 pounds. It is made

into tablets and distributed by Lemmon Co. of Sellersville, Pa., the only distributor of the drug in the United States, and according to the company, the only legitimate distributor in the world. According to a report published Friday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, adoles-

cents on methaqualone are arriv-

ing at emergency rooms and

morgues in record numbers, partic-

ularly in Florida and Texas, where most of the drug comes into the country. Methaqualone, like other seda-tives, can kill if taken in ton great a quantity or if taken with alcohol. A large proportion of the emergency room cases are teen-agers who have taken ton much, mixed the drug with alcohol or have had an

fluence of the drug.

automobile accident under the in-

Drivers on Methaqualone In Broward County, Fla., a study was done among 356 drivers arrested on a charge of driving un-der the influence, but who were without enough alcohol showing in government to end that nation's tion. Drugs other than alcohol

were found in 295 of the drivers, and in 93 percent of the cases it was methaqualone.

Fewer than 9,000 pounds of methaqualone are produced legally each year in the United States, but the enforcement agency estimates that about 200,000 pounds make their way to the streets, a large percentage of that coming from legitimate chemical companies in West

South America and Mexico. The enforcement agency became alarmed about the pills when random drug seizures began turning up large amounts, In 1978, the agency seized 1,400 pounds of methaqualone. In 1979 it was 17,500 pounds and last year it was 27,692 pounds. The seizures for this year had reached 71,500 pounds by May as enforcement

South Africans Deny Hitting Angola by Air

PRETORIA — A South African army spokesman denied Monday that South African planes struck

into Angola last week. Responding to an Angola report issued Saturday that said a South African raid had resulted in 45 casualties, the South African spokesman said Angola's "propa-ganda efforts" were "so blatantly based on lies that they were pathetic. He said South Africa had repeatedly stated that it wanted to live in harmony with its

Entries for the sales of Fine Jewels, European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures in Geneva, November 1981

Our experts will be visiting the following cities to examine items for inclusion in these sales

Amsterdam

Oth Semember

Jewels Monday 7th September

Brussels European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Tuesday 8th and Wednesday

Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th September Thursday 10th and Friday 11th September Clocks and Watches

Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September

Copenhagen (Kong Frederick) European Silver Monday 31st August

Frankfurt/M European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Friday 4th September Carpets Friday 11th September

Jewels Thursday 10th September Geneva European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Wednesday 16th September

Carpeis Thursday 3rd and Friday The Hague

Jewels Tuesday 8th September Hamburg Europeao Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures

Thursday 3rd September Carpeis Thursday 10th September Wednesday 9th September Jewels Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and

Munich

Miniatures

Miniatures Monday 7th September Carpets Wednesday 9th September Jewels Friday i Ith September

Lausanne (Palace Hotel)

Thursday 10th September

Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th September

Monte Carlo European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Tuesday 1st September Jewels Monday 14th to Friday 18th September Srockholm European Silver Tuesday 1st and Wednesday

Paris
European Silvet, Russian Works of
Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures
Thutsday 10th and Friday
11th September

A ministure of a vessing man by Jean Antonic Laurent, world und dated 1781, seen digmeter. From the Blithau, Collection, told in General in 6th May, 1981, no. 51-28,00

Paris

Vienna (Hotel Palais Jewels Monday 14th September

Zurich European Silver, Russian Works of Art. Objects of Vertu and Miniatures Friday 18th September

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Spotting d'Hiver, Place du Casino

brought administrative action for a four-year embargo, the Ganes Chemical Co, was the only U.S. manufacturer of the raw chemical, Surveys of morgues and emergency rooms show that the drug. producing all the methaqualone allowed in the United States legally

al

Personalities

By Jeffrey Robinson International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — She is one of five children. Her older sister is doing some acting. Her younger brother is doing some directing. Her twin sisters. now 19, are as she says, "bot in show business; they're heing very normal." Her mother Maria was once a singer with the Duke Ell-ington Orchestra and about 10 vears ago the went back to sing-ing. "She was successful, got bored, and quit. She lives in the East. My mother's a big Back East (an "

Her father was Nat King Cole.
Natalie Cole is 31. She was 15
when he died. Twenty years ago
she came here to hear her father sing. This month she headlined a pair of shows at the Sporting Club. Twenty years ago she sang with her father for the first time. "He was doing a musical revue at the Greek Theater in Los Angeles. Until then he didn't even



Natalie Cole: The King and I.

know I could sing. He heard me and put me in the show."

hit single. Natalic Cole was an overnight success, three years af-

Next month she is headlining a show at the Greek Theater, "and I will do some of my father's soogs, just like I did them here. It's the first time I've done this. I've been careful about not singing his songs in the past because I've never wanted to play on his name. But now I think I'm well enough established that I can sing a medley. 'Mona Lisa.' Un-forgenable.' Lazy Crazy Hazy Days Of Summer. All those wonderful songs he's remembered for."

She grew up in Los Angeles, splin her college years between the East and West coasts, and then "went on for graduate work at the school of hard knocks. I worked as a swimming instructor. waitress. sock saleswoman, all the usual before-show-husiness jobs." But singing was what act came back to New York as a she really wanted to do, so at the age of 25. she put her act together and took it on the road.

"I spent nearly three years touring America, hauling a hand with me, doing four shows a night, seven nights a week. I even drove the orange and white van we used for the instruments. I must have gone a couple of hundred thousand miles. But more importantly, f learned how to sing."

She admits, and quickly, that it would have been much easier for her if she had called in a few favors from friends of her father. "I didn't want that kind of help. People would have done it for my father, not for my talent. I wanted people to see me for myself. I turned down a lot of dates that my name could have gotten me. And I think in the end it raid off."

It must have because when she walked into a recording studio for the first time, the result was a overnight success, three years af-ter she started to sing profession-

Yet unlike a lot of stars' kids Yet unlike a lot of stars' kids who try to follow in larger-thaniffe footsteps, Natalie Cole
surprised a lot of people rightfrom the beginning. Her first
cluh date in New York was six
years ago at Buddy's Place. She
was the opening act of a hill
headlined by the jazz singer Arheadlined by the jazz singer Ar-thur Prysock. "I'm afraid we blew the roof off the place," she recalled. "Please don't think I'm bragging, but that's what hap-pened. It was even embarrassing because who had ever heard of Natalie Cole in those days, and when I went offstage there was such a crush of people trying to-get hackstage to say hello and congratulate me, that no one was left in the room to listen to Arthur." A year later the opening

ooe-woman show at the Winter Hearing Herself

"Those first few years were strange. I'd walk down the street in New York and hear myself on the radio. I always wanted to stop and say, 'Hey that's me,' hut f never did. ft's different now. These days when I hear myself on the radio I want to stop and say. Hey turn it up louder."

That's not the only thing that's different. These days, her clothes stay on. "Talk about embarrass-ing. The first time was in Virginia Beach. I was doing a show and my zipper was wide open. When I realized it, I did the only thing I could think of doing. I made a joke of it and closed it. That sort of thing was always happening to me. One night in Washington. D.C., I was in the middle of a get-down song, you know, shaking and everything, and sud-denly my top came down. I choke. Now I wear a lot of tight-fitting clothes with straps, all of them made for me by designers who have 100 much to lose if

anything pops."
There's a new Natalie Cole alhum due out soon. It's called "Happy Love" (Capitol) and one of the things she is pleased about is that a hunch of the songs on that alhum were written by her.

Singing Own Songs

"When it came time to pick songs for the new album, which is my ninth, my producer chose mine without even knowing I had written them. I'm very proud of that. We were going 10 call the alhum 'Wall To Wall Hits' hut I got a little modest. In any case. two of the songs on that alhum. two of my songs, are already hit singles." "When a Man Loves a Woman" and "You Were Right, Girl" have made the charts in the

United States.

There is yet another Natalie Cole creation that's been doing fairly well these days. Her son Rohhie will be 4 in October, and when she played in Las Vegas recently, he showed that Nat King Cole's grandson is ready to continue the dynasty.

"I worked concerts when I was pregnant with Robbie. Almost up to the eighth month. I was in a recording studio three days be-fore he was born. So he must have learned a few tricks on the way. He plays drums like nobody's business. He walks around the house doing shaboom shaboom, all the drum work, to all of my songs. He's so good I put him in my Vegas show. Can you imagine a 3½-year-old strutting onto the stage, all dressed up, sitting down on a small stool d making a lot of noise? And he milked those audiences for all the applause he could get!"

Cheese: Chèvre Extends Its Goaty Tang to the U.S.

By Patricia Wells

New York Times Service

MONTVALEZAN. France —
Chèvre, that tangy, aromatie cheese formed from pure goat's milk, is suddenly in vogue in the United States. As if out of nowhere, a staggering and mysterious variety of chevres have appeared on the U.S. scene, replac-

ing Brie as the imported cheese most in demand. Why the popularity? There are a range of reasons. In the United States, at least, economics is one of them. Since the beginning of last year, quotas have been imposed on all imported cheeses except for soft-ripened products such as Brie and Camembert, and except for 100 percent goat, sheep or huffalo milk cheese, which provide virtually no competition to U.S. ebeese makers. The French, who produce cheese, have been quick to encourage export, while importers have been quick to capitalize on the opportunity to offer Americans

something new and different. Measure of Authenticity

The French love their piquant goat cheese for another reason. The French cheese industry is slowly feeling the pains of industrialization, and despite such a trend, goat cheese has managed to retain a measure of handmade authentici-

For the last six years, Georges and Madeleine Viannay and their three children have been raising goats in the Haute-Savoie, making chevre and selling their earthy, harnyard-scented cheese as fast as they can tote it to local markets.

While 18-year-old Chantal tends to the feeding and care of the 100-odd goats grazing in the steep and rocky hills of Les Rosiers, a few miles from the family farm, her father spends his time turning the 130-odd quarts of daily fresh goat's milk into stout cylinders of firm and pungent, creamy-yellow

chèvre. "We learned how to make chèvre from a book and hy trial and error," explained Madeleine, who handles distribution of the cheese. Several days each week, she climbs into her hattered Renault to sell the chevre at outdoor markets in towns such as Annecy. Chamonix and Aix-les-Bains.

When the family moved to the region and bought a farm six years ago, they were looking for a business that would offer a modest country life as well as something to pass along to the children. Now. between huilding intricate stone

walls, designing and constructing simple additions to the house and the barn, the Viannays make goat Each day from February to No-

vember — the milking season — Georges Viannay takes the milk from the previous evening's milking, combines it with the morning yield, adds natural rennet and lets the milk rest in a large vat for an hour. As soon as the mixture takes on the curd-like texture of cottage cheese. Viannay cuts the curds coarsely, lets it all rest a few hours, then pours the thick and laetic cream into two-cup plastic molds. The cheese is salted, then set to drain and dry for about 48 hours. Next - often with the help of

his sons, André, 20, and Willen, 22, who also handle the milking he unmolds the fresh ebevre and removes it to the newly constructjust next to the family living room. From the 130 quarts of daily milk, the family can make only about 24 cylinders of cheese, each of which will weigh about one pound when they go to market. Under cool and humid conditions, the chèvre will be turned each week to secure even ripening and within 10 to 12 weeks will have the fresh, grainy texture of a crumbling cheddar, and will take on a bumpy, graying, natural

"We could market it as fresh chèvre after just eight days, hut we

By Henry Pleasants

ONDON - Not the least fas-

cinating aspect of the English

National Opera's new production of Monteverdi's "Orfeo" has been the wide range of critical reaction.

At one extreme we have had Peter Heyworth in The Observer hailing

it as "an evening of revelation" and at the other extreme Max Lop-

pert in the Financial Times

dismissing it as "an evening of

Other critics have reacted more

moderately, their verdicts being generally favorable — with reser-

vations. They are probably right. On one point all are agreed: the exemplary representation of Mon-

teverdi's score hy John Eliot Gar-

diner leading an ensemble of most-

ly authentic instruments and the

soloists, doubling as chorus, through his own "realization" of

mind-boggling fatuity."

'Orfeo' Staged in London

prefer the taste and texture of the aged chèvre," Visnnay explained. Because the Viannays' cheese is

made of 100 percent goat's milk, the family is allowed to market it as pure chevre, an assurance that it is not mixed with, say, cow's or sheep's milk. Also, like most farm chevres, or chevre fermier, the Viannay cheese is an ever-changing product, and doesn't fit nearly into any of the historical names or categories assigned to goat cheeses. It's just fresh, simple, handmade There are more than 75 different

varieties of chevre. Even the mildest, most subtle and delicate chevre has the unmistakable flavor of goat - a taste not everyone acquires easily. Some palates never take to it, perhaps put off by chèvre's sharp aroma and concentrated acidity.

fare as comfortably as with haute and nouvelle cuisine. The range of flavors and textures is surpassed only by the range of shapes and Chèvre comes mild, white and fresh, like a smooth thick cream; in tiny dried disks; in bum-py, mold-frosted pyramids; in big logs and little logs; in hazelnut-fla-vored ovals and cones; in the form of a heart, and in miniature cones hugging a twig of straw. One finds it wrapped in grape leaves, or steeped in mare — a type of bran-- or showered with cinders

what Monteverdi committed to pa-

from David Freeman's production

and the designs and costumes of

Hayden Griffen and Peter

Hartwell, Freeman's point of de-

parture is the fact that this "Or-

feo" is the oldest extant opera, dat-ing from 1607, and inspired by the efforts of the Florentine Camerata,

less than a decade earlier, to redis-

cover the Hellenic hlend of music

Conceived for Court

ft is, in other words, not an opera at all in terms of what we think of as opera today, or even as opera

had evolved in Monteverdi's own "Ulisse" and "Poppea" 30 years later. Conceived for salon presentation at the court of Mantua, it is

ili-suited even to a smallish theater

in Nottingham, where this produc-tion was first performed last March, and very much less com-fortably housed in a theater the size of the Coliseum, where it was

introduced to London Thursday.

What Freeman, an Australian

with a hackground in experimental theater, has attempted is essential-

ly choreographic, giving us the leg-end as ritualistically enacted by a community of eastern Mediter-

ranean peasants. This involves more stylized movement than is generally expected or required of

singers, except possibly in the American musical theater, but the

ENO cast gallantly met the challenge, and emerged triumphant. In thus setting out to compen-sate for the static nature of the

work as theater. Freeman has risked compromising or oversha-dowing Monteverdi's purely and

compellingly musical communica-tion, and there are times when

choreographic activity is distracting and obtrusive. But, on the

whole, it works, most memorably

in Orpheus' encounter with Charon at the Styx, with Anthony Rolfe Johnson, as Orpheus, singing the great "Possente spirto" scene in Anne Ridler's English with a sweetness of tone and

with a sweetness of tone and

hlandishing fioritura that would

have melted a harder heart than

and drama.

Differences of opinion arise

and preserved in oil. The sizes are almost always tiny, rarely weighing more than a few ounces.

Despite its reputation as a strong cheese, chèvre is exception-ally fragile, and does not keep well. It is not cured or aged like a Cheddar or a Parmesan. Rather, as it drains and dries, naturally, in cool, humid cellars, it can be trans-formed from a mild, slightly lactic fresh cheese to a moderately pun-gent, semidry one to a rock-hard, almost rank cheese reeking of acid and ammonia. The younger it is, the more supple and mild it is. The older it is the more dried and shriveled, the more aromatic and pungently flavored and the more

Unfortunately, the popularity of chèvre has encouraged a good deal of mediocrity. There is a world of difference between an honest chevre fermier prepared in season with milk just minutes old and that prepared in bulk, in factories yearround, with frozen or even dried goat's milk.

CURLY ENDIVE SALAD WITH BACON, GOAT CHEESE AND WALNUTS

This is a variation of the traditional French salade frisée aux lardons, prepared with frizzy-ripped chunks of French-style bacon, or lardons, and plenty of vinegar. Any moderately firm goat cheese

6 ounces bacon, cut into 1/2-inch

dried (use either curly endive or a combination that might ina communion that might in-clude carry endive, watercress, arugula and red-tipped lettuce) 4 cup red wine vinegar 5 cup olive oil (or to taste)

ounces moderately firm goat cheese, with rind trimmed, cut into 1/2-inch cubes 4 cup walnut halves freshly ground pepper to taste.

l. In a medium-sized frying pan over moderate beat, cook the bacon thoroughly. Remove bacon and drain on paper towels.

2. Allow the fat to remain in the

pan, and with the heat still on, slowly add the vinegar, whisking quickly, then slowly add the oil, and continue to whisk until well blended. Turn off the heat.

3. In. a large salad bowl toss the greens with the hot dressing.
4. Arrange the tossed greens on individual salad plates, then shower each salad with the bacon, goat ese and walnuts. Season with freshly ground pepper and serve mediately. Yield: 6 servings.

Art Lost Oil Found 214 Years Later

The Associated Press

PARIS — An oil painting by the
Isth-century French artist
Charles Joseph Natoire that disappeared 214 years ago has been recovered, police officials said today.

The officials said the 1746 work called "L'Union de la Peinture et

The Associated Press

du Dessin' ('The Union of Paint-ing and Drawing') was recovered in May at the home of a Paris man arrested on charges of receiving stolen goods. The police said it was only last week that the painting was identi-fied, following an extensive search through records at the Louvie Mu-

seum. According to the records. Natoire's painting disappeared around 1767. There was no explanation of

what had happened to the painting

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street,

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McDonnell, U.K. Firm In Harrier Jet Venture

LONDON — McDonnell Douglas Corp. and British Aerospace Ltd. have agreed on terms for the joint manufacture of 400 advanced Harrier jump-jet fighters, the state-owned British concern announced

In a statement, British Aerospace said it will share production of the places with McDonnell Douglas of St. Louis, while the en-

COMPANY REPORTS

wenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Toyota Motor 132,730. United States Supermarkets General 1981 741,2 7,59 0,91 1st Hoff

United Brands 1981 1,080 19,44 1,70

Royce, of Britain, and Pratt & Whitney, a unit of United Technologies Corp., based in Hartford,

Page 7 Tuesday, August 25, 1981 **

The agreement for large-scale production of the plane, which can take off with a full load of rockets or bombs from strips a few hundred yards long and land vertical-

ly, is seen as a major boost for the British aircraft industry.

Of the 400 planes, 340 will go to the U.S. Marine Corps and 60 to Britain's Royal Air Force with deliveries corps. liveries over an eight-year period beginning in 1983.

\$1.87 Billion Deal

All but six of the planes are the AV-SB model, a vertical short take-off and landing aircraft for short-to medium-range ground at-tack. The others are four Full Scale Development aircraft and two pro-totype YAV-8B models, an updat-ed version of the AV-8B with wings made of carbon fiber instead

British aviation sources said the deal could be worth \$1.87 billion to the British aircraft industry but they declined to break down the figures. British Aerospace refused to put a figure on the joint venture.

Under the terms of the new agreement, the work load will be split 60-40 in favor of McDonnell Donglas, and will increase to 75 percent in its favor for any export deliveries to third countries. Rolls Royce is expected to man-

ufacture 75 percent of the engines, with Pratt & Whitney providing 25

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Sees Sales Increase in Current Year

Reuters

TOKYO — Toyota expects about a 5-percent increase sales in the year ending next June 30 after record turnover of 3.51 trillion yen (\$15.4 billion) last year, Toyota President Eiji Toyoda said Monday.

But he said that the company is unable to estimate its profit because of uncertain conditions in Japan and abroad. He said Toyota hopes to maintain last year's profit level of 132.73 billion yen, which was a decrease of 7.6 percent from the year before, the result mainly of slow domestic sales and sharp increases in raw material and electricity prices.

TWA Plans to Reduce Workforce by 2.200

NEW YORK - Trans World Airlines said Monday it will reduce its workforce by 2,200 this fall and winter because of the air traffic controllers strike and normal seasonal adjustments.

The Trans World Corp. unit said beginning in September, about 150 pilots, 800 flight attendants, 700 machinists and 200 others employees will be furloughed. Also, about 350 management positions will be eliminated by the end of the year, the airline said.

FWA said about 1,000 of the forloughs would have occurred as part of the reduction normally taken at the end of the peak summer travel

Chinese Report Offshore Oil, Gas Find

From Agency Dispatches
PEKING — The Ministry of Geology said Monday that promising signs of oil and natural gas have been discovered in the East China Sea. The ministry said in a statement released by the official Xinhua press agency that an exploratory well in the Longing area of the continental shelf off the coast of Zhejiang province "discovered multi-layer high

pressure natural gas and oil sands. "The prospects of oil and natural gas reserves in the area are quite bright," the ministry said. Even larger deposits of oil and natural gas could lie in the Huakang and Yuquan areas to the south, it said.

Ciba-Geigy, S. Korea in Joint Venture

BASEL, Switzerland - Ciba-Geigy said Monday it agreed to form a joint venture with the South Korean government to produce organie pigments, pigment intermediates, pigment preparations and special dyes for the South Korean market and various export markets.

The company, Swiss Chemical, will be equally owned by South Korez's Daihan Color Industries and by Ciba-Geigy. No financial details

Intel Licenses Microprocessors to Fujitsu

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Intel Corp. said Monday Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan will manufacture Intel's IAPX 86 and 88 advanced microprocessors under a technology agreement between the two companies. Intel said Fujitsu will have a worldwide, nonexclusive license to manufacture and market the products. Terms of the agreement were not dis-

Manufacturers Hanover Sells Headquarters

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. agreed to sell its New York headquarters on Park Avenue to a joint venture of Republic New York Corp. and Salomon Brothers Holding co for \$161 million, the companies said.

Manufacturers said it expects to substantially complete its move to tew headquarters, also on Park Avenue, by the end of 1982. Manufacurers said its after tax profit on the sale will be about \$70 million, of which about \$45 million will be recognized in third quarter earnings.

American Hospital Supply Buys Equipment Firm

New York Times Service NEW YORK — American Hospital Supply Corp. has agreed to buy sentley Laboratories Inc. in an exchange of stock valued at about \$245

Under terms of the merger plan, American Hospital, a manufacturer and distributor of health care products, would exchange 1.2 of its shares or each of Bentley's 5 million, including 1.6 million held under options y two stockholders. Bentley is a leading producer of disposable medical levices, systems used in cardiac bypass surgery and blood pressure mon-

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A model demonstrates a Mavica camera, which records images on a video disk rather than film

Sony's Electronic Camera Debuts

TOKYO — Sony Corp. introduced Monday a still color camera that uses magnetic video disks instead

The camera resembles a conventional one, but produces electronie signals on a tiny magnetic disk that can then be shown on a television screen or made into color photographs on a printer that is still being

The new system was demonstrated at a news con-ference by Akio Morita, Sony's chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Morita aimed the new camera at a model. After about minute, he announced that he had taken 50 pictures, which were then shown on two large color

television monitors. He said the system, which relies on the electronic technology rather than the chemical, silver-based process of conventional photography, represents "another revolution in image recording."

Solid State Imager

The camera, which Sony calls "Mavica" for magnetic video camera, weighs 1½ pounds and measures about 5 inches by 3 inches by 2 inches. The singlereflex lens is the only part that can be interchanged with those manufactured by other companies, Mr. Morita said.

As an image appears through the lens, it is converted into electronic signals by a solid state imager Sony calls a CCD, or charge coupled device. The signals are then recorded on a magnetic disk called the "Ma-vipak" that weighs slightly more than a third of an

Each magnetic disk can store up to 50 color pic-

any time and later re-inserted for further picture taking without any danger of recording over previous images, Mr. Morita said. Sony says recorded material can be erased from the disk, and the disk re-used with no deterioration of picture or color quality.

Images recorded on the disks can be displayed instantly on a television set, but this requires the use of a specially designed playback unit. Through another specially designed adaptor, the camera can be used to take moving pietures when booked to Sony's Be-tamax videotape recorder.

Mr. Morita said the new camera would reach the consumer market in 18 to 24 months. The camera will be introduced first in Japan, where it will sell for the equivalent of about \$646, Mr. Morita said.

Printer in Development

The reusable magnetic disks, comparable to the film in conventional cameras, will sell for about \$2.60 each and the viewing apparatus needed to show the image on a televison screen would go for \$215, he said.

Those who want conventional prints will have to wait until Sony finishes developing its color printer. Mr. Morita did not say how much that system would cost nor when it would be available.

The camera is powered by three nickel cadmium batteries. It comes with a flash attachment that enables it to take pictures in the ASA 200 range. He said his corporation has filed many, many

patents" on the new process and might license for-eign firms to produce it "if asked." Mr. Morita said he had no idea if other companies might be working

Oil Companies Ask Britain to Determine Tax Policy Before Thinking of New Leases

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Oil companies operating in the British North Sea
told the government Monday that it should sort out its oil-tax policy, changed eight times in the past 18 months, before asking them to apply for any new licences to drill in British waters.

A statement by the United

Kingdom Offshore Operators Association, grouping British and U.S. oil companies, said it had written to the government on the

The association said it told Hamish Gray, energy minister of state, that members would not wish to be asked to bid for new drilling licences "until the form and level of offshore oil and gas taxation has been satisfactorily resolved and uncertainties removed.

An association spokesman said, however, that the letter stopped short of being an ultimatum that no one would seek a new licence bloc in the British North Sea until the government sorts out a longterm tax policy, now the subject of

negotiations with the companies. The industry was particularly disturbed when the government imposed a supplementary tax on oil and gas earnings, and changed existing measures, in a 1981 budget that envisaged extra oil revenue of as much as £1 billion.

Some companies have said they are reviewing plans to develop fields where they have struck oil. The government said in April

World Bank Mark Issue

FRANKFURT — West German banks have approved the private placement of a 100-million-Deutsche mark bond issue for the World Bank and have discussed a further bond issue, possibly for lat-er this week, market sources said Monday.

European Gold Markets

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ploration in hitherto untouched sectors of the North Sea was con-templated, although it could not say when bids might be sought.
The association said Monday it

still felt strongly that the level of exploration in British waters needed to be increased if Britain was to continue to be self-sufficient in oil

The country now produces a lit-tle over 1.5 million barrels a day, enough for its own requirement and to make it just a net exporter. a producer in line with such middle-ranking members of the Organization of Petroleum Ex-porting Countries as Kuwait but far below the world's biggest pro-ducer, the Soviet Union, which pumps out about 12 million barrels a day.

Though there is considerable dewill bear or to busband it, the conservationists appear now to be in ascendency. The government has already moved to slow develop-ment of North Sea fields, and it is

considered likely that the government of Margaret Thatcher will impose production limits this fall.

Observers believe that oil companies delaying new drilling operations fits in neatly with current government thinking.

Norwegian Workers Strike

OSLO - Oil and gas production in the Norwegian section of the North Sea came to a standstill Modnay after 150 key production workers went on strike in a pay dispute with oil companies, a government spokesman said.

He told reporters a government meeting had been called for Tues-day to discuss ending the action by compulsory arbitration. He said the oilmen's union was expected to bate in Britain over whether to abide by any such desision and pump oil as swiftly as the market production on the Ekofisk, Frigg and Statfjord Fields would then be

Companies affected by the strike are Phillips Petroleum Co., Mobil Corp and Elf Aquitaine.

Japanese to Increase Loan Volume

Reuters
TOKYO — The Japanese
Finance Ministry is expected to allow the volume of syndicated yen loans to expand in the second half of the fiscal year, from October to March, from the 250 billion yen (\$1.1 billion) allowed in the first half, banking sources said Mon-

day.

The ministry declined to comment, but the Japanese business daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that volume will be boosted to between 300 billion and 350 bil-

The sources said ministry is also expected to allow more loans to be

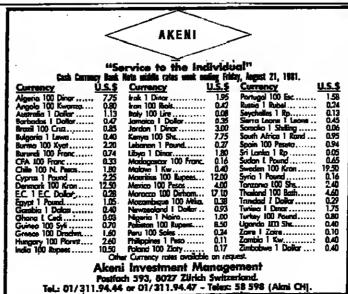
supplied to foreign governments, a

relaxation of the present policy of limiting loans to governments only for projects related to resources and energy development

The supply of loans to interna-tional financial institutions and government-related organizations will not be changed, the sources added.

They said the measures are aimed at increasing the long-term capital account delicit in an effort to bring Japan's current account into equilibrium. Japan's surplus —\$1.51 billion in the latest quarter - has been rising rapidly with a sharp improvement in Japan's trade position helped by the yen's depreciation against the dollar.

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Stock and Bond Prices Dive In N.Y. Over Interest Fears

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange followed bond prices into a tailspin in what was being called a "blue Monday" as investors gloom deepened over the outlook for interest rates.

The bond market is a disaster and it's the result of an inevitable collision between heavy Treasury borrowing crowding out the taxexempt and private sector and the tight monetary policies of the Fed. said David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

Stock analyst Dudley Eppel of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette said "the drugs are getting pulverized the oils are acting badly and there are no buyers—just sellers."

The dollar climbed on the ex-

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

pectation of persistent high rates and the price of gold fell.

age, which lost 7.80 points Friday and 16.36 overall last week, fell 20.46 points Monday to close at 900.11, its lowest since July 11, 1980. The Dow was at a eight-month low when the day started. Declines led advances, 1,557-143, among the 1,857 issues traded on the New York exchange. John Smith of Fahnestock & Co.

called the decline "unusually hroad. The NYSE volume was 42.5 mil-

lion shares, compared with 37.67 million traded Friday.

Energy issues, which figured recently in considerable takeover speculation, were clobbered. Vol-ume leader Exxon closed off 1% to 33%, Cities Service was off 5% to 60¼, Mobil off 1¼ to 28¼, Union Oil off 1% to 39% and Standard Oil of California off 2% to 41%. Stocks were following the course of long-term bonds, which fell to

record lows.

Marc Goloven, an economist at
Manufacturers Hanover Bank, said the pressure on cities and states in the bond market "comes as federal revenues are being cut and the taxpayers are revolting at additional levies. At the same time

costs are going up and they need more to provide essential services." There was little optimism that sbort-term rates will come down soon, and Mr. Goloven said there's little incentive to buy bonds "as long as investors are rewarded for staying short."

'18% Forever'

"Nobody can see any light at end of tunnel," Mr. Jones said. "It looks like the Fed restraint is going to persist and some participants are thinking the fed funds will stay at 18 percent forever."

The key Treasury long-bond (13%s of 2011) fell to 95%, bringing the yield to 14.55 percent. All Treasury issues from three years out fell to record low prices. But hardest hit was the municipal market. The Triborough Bridge strength of credit demands, the lunnel Authority 12% of 2011, which sold last week at par,

was down to 94 Monday and there

was little hope that things would improve in the near-term. "Next Monday we're pricing a Washington Public Power Supply System issue that's guaranteed by the U.S. government at yields approaching 13½ percent," a spokesman for Salomon Brothers said. "When a triple-A governmentbacked issue has to pay this kind of yield it doesn't look good for

lesser-rated tax-exempts." Federal funds closed at 174 percent after hitting an 18 percent

high. In the financial futures market, contracts for T-bonds and Ginne Maes hit new contract lows on heavy liquidiation by commission

houses and local traders.

Yields on money market instruments rose in quiet trading, in line
with the trend in the bond and fu
e Deposits are unconditionally guaranteed. tures markets, dealers said. Dealers said banks were not ac-

tive issuers of certificates of deposit, partly as a result of the lack of investor participation.

Secondary market rates on domestic CDs were about 18.10 per-cent for three-months and 18.15 percent for six-months, up 10 to 15 sis points from Friday's levels.

Dealers noted that the Fed's willinginess to allow greater reserve availability, which had been indicated in its open market operations, was confirmed by the minuses of the July Federal Open Market Committee meeting, released

The minutes showed the Fed raised the June-September growth target for M-1B to 7 percent from ercent and that it lowered the

trading band for Fed funds to 15-21 percent from 16-22 percent.

But uncertainty over what actions were taken at last Tuesday's FOMC meeting, coupled with the increase in the money supply and the Treasury's sizeable borrowing requirements have dashed hopes for an imminent decline in rates. they said.

The price of gold dropped sharply on international bullion markets Monday, closing in Lon-don at \$419.50 an ounce in London, down \$12 from the close Fri-

The dollar rose sharply in late trading, and dealers said most of the dollar huying came from the

Bankers Say U.S. Rates Not Likely to Fall Soon

By Tom Herman AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Hopes are fad-ing fast for a significant drop in terest rates any time soon. Despite earlier forecasts of grad-ually declining rates this summer,

many bankers and economists now warn that the long-awaited decline still is nowhere in sight. Some even believe there will be another upward surge in rates soon, especially in the battered municipal bond market, where yields already are at record levels.

The chance for a meaningful decline in interest rates at this juncture is pretty small," said Thomas D. Thomson, senior vice president of Crocker National Bank in San Francisco. "I would he surprised if you found many people at this point expecting lower rates in the near future."

Bankers say it is unrealistic to expect lower rates at a time when both the U.S. government and corporations are continuing to borrow heavily and when the Federal Reserve is keeping a tight grip on the availability of credit. Furthermore, many financial analysts argue that the Reagan administration has badly underestimated its budget deficit for fiscal 1982, which begins Oct. 1 and that the Treasury will be forced to borrow even more than it has announced.

'As bad as things are, they will probably get worse," predicted Philip Braverman, a vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, "The top in rates almost certainly still lies ahead." he warned.

Mr. Braverman and other analysts insist that the Fed cannot af-ford to relax its restrictive credit stance significantly at this point because that would reignite inflationary pressures. "The Fed is almost certainly too concerned with the resilience of the economy, the uncertain inflation impact of the

tax cuts to risk even the appear-

ance of a significant relaxation in restraint," Mr. Braverman said.

The Fed's policy-making arm, the Federal Open Market Committee, met last Tuesday to review strategy. The Fed will not release a summary of the meeting's decisions for about a month. But a growing number of analysis say the committee probably voted against any meaningful changes in its credit policies.

"I think the Fed voted to keep the status quo," said Timothy: Howard, vice president and senior financial economist of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco. The likeli-hood of any similizers the likelihood of any significant decline in rates "isn't very good for at least the next month or two," he added.

The latest Fed statistics on money and credit, released Friday, helped reinforce this view, several economists and bankers said. Contrary to most analysis' forecasts, the Fed reported that the nation's basic money supply, as measured by M1-B, increased \$800 million in the week ended Aug. 12.

Most analysts had been betting on a decline of \$500 million to \$2 hillion. The latest increase came on top of a \$5.1 billion jump the week

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Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, August 21, 1981

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European Stock Markets Aug. 24, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

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28-34 Hill Street, St. Heliet, Jersey, C.L.
Tel. 0534-36281
Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.,
4 Rue Aldemgen, Luxembourg, Tal. 47991
Daily prices are published in this
newspaper under licky mational Funds

(IIF)

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Exclusively invested in

US Dollar instruments with

maturities less than 12 months.

Short Term B' Units

Invested in instruments

denominated in the SDR

currencies and Swise Francs with maturities less than 12 months.

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572 Alsoma SI
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1700 157072 24304 24324 1100 1 4070 1 2570 (5700 (57 Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, August 21, 1981

Total Sales 651,442 shares. Canadian Indexes

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Tokyo Exchange

New index : 51£59 ; Provious : 579.34 Mikkel-DJ Index : 7.197.63 ; Provious :

AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK -AN INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR YOUR PRIVATE INTERESTS

The American Express tradition of service began with the express companies founded by Henry Wells and James Fargo in nineteenth century America and was carried abroad with the opening in 1895 in Paris of the first European office of American Express Company.

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Cash Prices

Commodity Indexes Aug. 24, 1981

> Dividends Aug. 24, 1981 INCBEASED

Monday's New Highs and Lows

New York Futures

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 24

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LTCB 54-8 Closing prices, Aug. 24, 1981 Dow Jones Averages Composition 1-29
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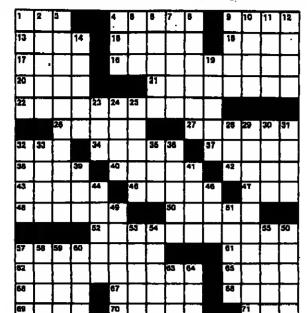
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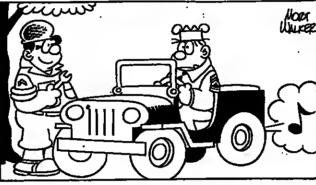
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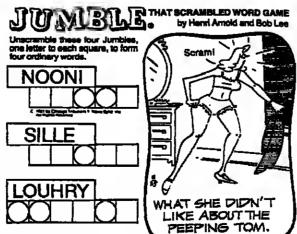












Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print answer here: () Jumbles: BARON IMBUE TRIBAL GUNNER Answer High old (tme in London-BiG BEN

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"If it's this good here, I wonder what it's LIKE IN HEAVEN ON A DAY LIKE TODAY?

BOOKS

THE KGB The Eyes of Russia By Harry Rositzke. 295 pp. \$14.95. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York 11530. Reviewed by David Wise

ening place, only secret counteraction can guarantee survival.

Rositzke is writing about the KGB, the Soviet secret service, but whether the Soviet secret service, but whether unconsciously or not, his words could also provide the rationale for the CIA's own covert operations around the globe. It is, in fact, precisely the rationale behind the move to "unleash" the CIA under President Reagan and to increase its covert activities (although not, to be sure, under the direction of Max Hugel).

Mirror Images

To some extent, the KGB and the CIA are reflections of each other. The mirror image shimmers throughout "The KGB: The Eyes of Russia." For example, the KGB has an "Executive Action" department in charge of assassinations. When the CIA set up its assassination unit in 1961, it was called — "Executive Action." That same year, the CIA moved from Washington across the Potomac to Langley, Va. Later, the KGB moved the headquarters of its First Chief Directorate, which handles all foreign operations, from the Soviet capital to a new building oear the Moscow belt-To some extent, the KGB and the a new building oear the Moscow beltway. A picture of the building appears in John Barron's book "KGB" (1974) and as the caption notes, the building's architecture uncannily resembles that of the CIA.

There are differences, of course. The KGB is clearly the instrument of a totalitarian (not merely authoritari an) government, and is used not only for espionage and covert action but also for internal control of the Soviet people. The CIA serves a democratic society, even if it periodically forgets

There are differences in "tradecraft" as well, many of them lovingly detailed by Rositzke. The KGB, for example, places much greater emphasis than any Western service oo getting its spies to steal documents. A CIA man, by contrast, prefers to deal with written or oral agent reports. KGB officers meet their contacts in open spaces, the suburbs or the countryside — where they can spot coun-tersurveillance — rather than indoors. The KGB has better language skills than the CIA. And Rositzke says the KGB's assassins (unlike the CIA's) have not gone after political leaders of other countries and have not targeted

anyone abroad since 1962.
Yet it is the similarities between the clandestine agencies of the two super-powers that stand out more than the differences. As Rositzke points out, they spend a great deal of time trying to recruit each other. (The KGB's going price for an attempted recruit-ment of a CIA agent, according to Rositzke, is in the oeighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. Inflation is everywhere.)

Rositzke knows a good deal about the KGB's agents becau erated against them. He is a veteran CIA man, oow retired, who ran penetration operations against the Russians from Munich during the height of the Cold War, when Germany was the center of espionage activity. sitzke's job was to send agents into the Soviet Union by parachute. From 1957 to 1962, he was chief of station in New Delhi, where he lunched once. a month with one of his opposite number, the resident of the GRU, the Soviet military intelligence arm. In the late 1960s, he was chief of the "U.S. station," which had the task of re-cruiting Soviet diplomats in Washing-ton and New York.

Having served in the front lines of the Cold War, as it were, Rositzke ought to be able to reveal the secrets of the KGB, but of course he cannot. As he freely admits, much of the good stuff remains locked up in the KGB's vanits in Moscow. How many Soviet "illegals" (agents operating without diplomatic cover) are there in the Unites States? How many Soviet "moles," if any, inside the CIA? We can only guess.

Nor is the CIA — which leaks in-

formation about the KGB when it suits its purpose — likely to reveal very much of the really significant knowledge it possesses about Soviet intelligence. As a former operative, Rositzke was obliged to clear his book with the agency, lest he suffer Snepp-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

THE clandestine mentality," former CIA station chief Harry Rositzke notes, "is rooted in a conspiratorial view of the world.

Someone out there is plotting against me. . . Since the world is a threat-gring place on the contents of his book. Both the author and Doubles on the contents of his book. Both the author and Doubles on the contents of his book. Both the author and Doubles on the contents of his book. Both the author and Doubles on the contents of his book. Both the author and Doubles on the contents of his book. Both the author and Doubles on the contents of his book. bleday would have been more forthcoming to have shared this informa-tion with the reader. (Doubleday is not unworldly or naive about such matters; it published "The Penkovsky Papers" for the CIA in 1965.) Rositzke has said subsequently that the CIA made only three changes in his book, all dealing with references to non-Soviet foreign intelligence agen-

cies.
"The KGB: The Eyes of Russia"
offers little that has not appeared before in other books on Soviet espionage, including accounts by So-viet defectors, and in congressional hearings. Nor is Rositzke's book meant as entertainment; those looking for summer hammock reading or suspense will have to look elsewhere, or go to the latest James Bond movie. At the same time, the book is neither substantial enough oor long enough to qualify as a comprehensive aca-demic study of Soviet intelligence. There are no chapter notes or bibliog-

On the other hand, Rositzke has produced a serviceable primer on the KGB, useful for anyone who is intersettle in the operations of the Soviets spy service, but whose interest does not extend to plowing through a lot of individual books on the subject. For such a reader, Rositzke has pulled enough material together to give at least a mond present posteric of the least a good general portrait of the KGB.

And Rositzke manages to avoid a And Rositzke manages to avoid a good deal (although not all) of the customary bombast, red-baiting and ideological point-scoring that characterize most other works about the KGB. A former assistant professor of English, he writes, for the most part, with a cool, reasonably detached tooe, one professional sizing up another.

And he offers some interesting

And he offers some interesting opinions: That Lee Harvey Oswald was oot a KGB agent (the Russians would have used a professional); that Yuri Nosenko, the controversial Soviet defector, was probably real and not a KGB "plant" — an argument that still rages inside the CIA and was the subject of David C. Martin's recent book, "Wilderness of Mirrors"; that the KGB does not direct international detrovirus, and that the primary conterrorism; and that the primary con-cern of both KGB and CIA officers is to protect not their own identities but the identities of their agents. (Congress, please oote.)

But there is a subtle problem facing anyone who writes about the KGB, from which Rositzke does not escape.

If the KGB's agents are 10 feet tall, each a Superman If, then the Free World must indeed be ever vigilant against the KGB's neferious plots. The jacket of Rositzke's book trumpets: "The secret operation of the world's best intelligence organization."
(Italics added.) Is this just publisher jacket hype we are dealing with here, or does Rositzke really mean the Russians are better than the CIA? Aren't the CIA's guys just as good? (In fairoess to Rositzke, in the book itself he says the KGB provides "the best pro-lessional training of any intelligence service in the world," but he does not go as far as the jacket line.) Oo the other hand, Rositzke also tells us that often the KGB bumbles. But if so, we needn't worry much about them.

Pidding Package of Paranoia And therein lies the catch-22. Only

when the Russians are painted as su-perspies do folks in the United States really get exercised about KGB "agents of influence" in the media and the government, about sinister KGB "disinformation" that is brainwashing unsuspecting citizenry, and all the rest of the piddling package of paranoia being peddled to the public, as Spiro Agnew might have put it. But to the extent that the power of the KGB is magnified, the worth of the CIA is downgraded. It is a trap from which there is no exit.

Rositzke does have one cheerful Rositzke does have one cheerful note about the KGB. Soviet espionage "reduces apprehension in Moscow." The Russians know so much about NATO plans from their spying that they don't worry.

As Rositzke has learned, and shares with us, "A spy is, like any man, unique and complicated." And spies must sometimes wonder if it is all worth it. When Rositzke was parachuting agents into the Soviet Union

worth it. When Rositzke was parachuting agents into the Soviet Union out of Munich in the 1950s, most of them were caught. But one, he assures us, did eventually become a Soviet of-ficial, a successful mole. Where? In the Moscow sanitation department,

David Wise writes frequently about intelligence. His most recent book is "Spectrum," a novel about a struggle for power inside the CIA. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

THE opening two-diamond bid on the diagramed deal is one of the distinctive features of the Precision System, showing a limited three-suited hand short in diamonds. This enabled South to try four hearts over the intervening three diamonds. It was likely that North held four hearts but not certain: Her distribution could have been 4-3-1-5, but even in that case there was likely to be some play for 10

West chose a club lead, and South played low from dummy, captured East's ten with the ace, and cashed the ace and king of trumps. Drawing three rounds of trumps would have been a fatal error, for a trump entry was needed to the closed hand. The spade ten was led and taken by the ace. West returned his remaining trump, and South won in her hand and reviewed the situation. She felt sure that West held the spade queen, but the key card was the nine. Since West was clearly long in spades and East short, she went with the odds by finessing the spade eight, a deep

_By Alan Truscott move. This gave her the three spade tricks she needed, and she led dum-my's singleton diamond. Eventually, another spade finesse gave her 10 well-deserved tricks.

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Pass

West led the club two.





ry over the Houston Astros.

The home run was the sixth in

12 second-season games for Schmidt, who leads the National

League with 20. It came in the

third inning off Bob Knepper (6-

hits during his seven innings. McGraw pitched the last two inn-

ings.
The Phillies took a 1-0 lead in

the second, when Schmidt doubled and scored on Garry Maddox's

double. Carlton singled to open the third and moved up when Lon-

nie Smith was hit by a pitch and Pete Rose singled. After Gary Matthews forced Carlton at the

plate, Schmidt bomered to make it 5-0. Smith doubled and scored on

a single to center by Rose as the Phillies made it 6-0 in the third.

Cardinals 11, Dodgers 7

In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez had four of St. Louis' 20 hits, in-

cluding a homer and a double, as

the Cardinals beat Los Angeles,

11-7. Hernandez's home run, his seventh, came in the first inning

with Tommy Herr on base. Bob Shirley (5-3) bailed starter Lary Sorensen out of a jam in the sec-

ond and pitched 4% innings for the

victory. Bruce Sutter pitched the last two innings for his 15th save.

Mets 3, Reds 2

the game as New York beat Cin-cinnati, 3-2. Bailor's sacrifice fly

Braves 2, Expos 1

ler drove in the go-ahead run on a sixth-inning infield grounder, then

Pirates 5, Padres 2

out San Diego on five hits for eight innings, and Phil Garner drove in three runs to lead Pittsburgh to a

5-2 triumpb over the Padres. Scur-

ry (3-4) walked two and struck out

Major League

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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6 8 A29 21/2 5 7 A17 21/2

In Pittsburgh, Rod Scurry shut

scored both runs in the sixth.

In Atlanta, outfielder Breit But-

fly ball to left.

Cincinnati, Bob Bailor

Carlton (10-3) allowed just two



AMERICANS STEAL SHOW — Dwight Stones, clearing 7 feet, 7 inches to win the high jump, was one of several American victors Sunday at the Nikaia international track and field meet in Nice. Greg Foster easily won the 110-meter hurdles in 13.41 seconds, Henry Marsh won the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:26.60 and Brian Oldfield put the shot 66 feet 10% inches. Carl Lewis, who was to run in the 100 meters, pulled out of the meet with a muscle injury. His absence allowed French sprinter Hermann Panzo to win the 100 meters in 10.49.

Saints Ease Rogers Into Big Time

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service
SYRACUSE — Since the Heisman Trophy was first awarded in 1935 to college football's outstanding player of the year, no winner has yet achieved election to the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Burn Phillips, the coach of the New Orleans Saints, has acquired the most recent of those trophy winners, George Rogers of South Carolina, and he wants his rookie running

back to tread carefully.

In fact, Phillips has asked little of Rogers so far. "He's got to get his feet wet," the coach has said. You know, walk before he can

Rogers was doing some running Sunday but not much. In the Saints third exhibition game of the summer, a 36-7 loss to the Philadelphia Eagles here in the Carrier Dome, Rogers was on the field for 32 of the team's 58 plays. He carried the ball 14 times, gained 63 yards and scored the Saints' only touchdown on a 1-yard dive into the Eagle end zone. He caught the first of two passes thrown to him, the other being beyond his reach. He fumbled once.

"He did everything he could," Phillips said of Rogers. "One time he ran too hard and dropped the

Modest Yardage

Phillips then compared Roger with Earl Campbell, his star runner when Phillips coached the Houston Oilers, saying: "Well, Earl dropped the ball too. I don't

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like it but it'll happen. He's got to siveness of Detroit's Billy Sims, hold on to the football." siveness of Detroit's Billy Sims, who received the Heisman award

gained 135 yards, for an average of 4.0 yards a try, modest figures. But he is going to do the job, according to Tommy Myers, the safetyman who has survived nine seasons with the Saints.

After a month of observing Rogers, Myers said: "George Rogers is a punishing runner who never gives up. He'll carry the ball 30 times and hit just as hard the 30th time. He is a real addition to this

team and I'm glad he's here."

When the regular season begins in two weeks, Rogers will be working a lot harder as Phillips removes the packing from around his first draft choice and shapes the offense into the mold of the one he directed at Houston. Rogers is to play Campbell's role as the tailback in an 1-formation offense. That will be difficult casting for Rogers, who has the power but apparently not the acceleration of Campbell, the Heisman winner of 1977. Nor does Rogers possess the shifty elu-

CFL Standings

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British Columbia 29, Montreal 14 Soskotchewoo 36, Tarretto 14:

told on to the football." who received the Heisman award. In three games Rogers has in 1978. As Rogers finds his niche in pro football, he should come closer to

resembling a big powerback than a Sims or a Tony Dorsett. That is fine with Archie Mann-

ing, the team's long-suffering quarterback for the past decade who expects the Saints to change their style. When New Orleans lost 15 of 16 times last year, the de-fense gave up 487 points, or more than 30 a game.

'An Embryo Player'

"We've got to get some more ball control," Manning said. "If we can hold onto the ball better then our defense won't have to be out there so long. That's where Rogers can help us." If this plot works out then Rogers will be run-ning with the football 30 times a

game. Rogers relishes this.

Manning described Rogers as
"an embryo pro football player."

"There are three things George is going to have to do up here run, block and catch the pass," Mann-ing said, "He certainly can run. A great runner. He proved that by gaining all those yards in college."

As a quarterback Manning is in-tensely interested in Rogers's blocking, of which the rookie did uext to none against the Eagles, and Rogers's receiving, "He's working on his blocking and get-ting better," Manning said. Pass receiving?

"Maybe next year."

Rogers feels the pressure of being the NFL's first draft choice. The Heisman Tropby was a reward for past achievements, but being the first draft selection set up expectations, large ones.

Rogers was first unveiled as a pro in a scrimmage among rookies of the Saints and Miami Dolphins. He said, "On my first carry I went about 11 yards and fumbled. I was too tense. A lot of things had happened, and I just wasn't concentrating on football. But in college and high school, I always got better as the games went along, better and stronger. I think that's going to happen here."

Rogers has discovered that pro linebackers hit harder than the college defenders. "But if you're a football player," he said, "and you get hit hard you get right back up. That shows you're a player."

When the Eagles hit him Sunday, George Rogers got right back

Bids for Holmes vs. Cooney Starting at \$23.75 Million

New York Times Service . NEW YORK - The bidding for the Larry Holmes-Gerry Cooney heavyweight title fight has only started at \$23.75 million, Don King, one of the promoters, said

Sam Glass, the other promoter, has signed an agreement for that amount with the lawyer representing Nelson Skalbania, the Canadian sports entrepreneur, and his partner, Brian Lovig, a real estate tycoon from Edmonton, Alberta. Cooney, the undefeated challenger for Holmes' World Boxing Council title, has also signed the agree-

But Morden Lazarus, a lawyer, said it was essential that King also sign the agreement by which the Canadians would buy the fight. King's signature would mean that Holmes, too, would sign. However, King seemed hesitant because of the involvement of Greg Camp-bell, a 31-year-old would-be pro-moter from Madison, Wis., who acted as the go-between for Skalbania and Cooney's co-managers, Dennis Rappaport and Mike

Checkbooks in Hand

King said that the Canadian offer was not the only one under consideration. He mentioned others from Bangkok, and from Caesars Palace Hotel in Las Vegas.

"They're coming out of the woodwork with their checkbooks in hand, and we met with this banker from Bangkok here Friday and told him of the Canadian deal," said King, reached at his Caesars Palace room. "He called his government and on Saturday told us he could match any offer. They're celebrating their bicentenmial there next year and want this

ficials Saturday to discuss selling the live gate for \$7.5 million, which would be permitted according to

"That's what I was afraid of," Lazarus said, "that they would take our deal and run it back to Caesars. I was afraid Caesars would be in position to take on the whole venture on its own."

Holmes Impatient

Under the Skalbania arrange-ment, the Canadians, who would

"May or June, that's not going to happen," said King, "even if we have to buy the rights for \$7.5 million ourselves."

Holmes bas objected to waiting until next year, but King said be would keep the champion busy with a title defense in late October or early November against Franco Thomas, a elub fighter from West Virginia who once was heavyweight champion of Alaska. It could be part of a nationally televised doubleheader, King said. with Roberto Duran also featured. Duran is scheduled to meet Luigi

From Agency Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Mike five. He shut out the Padres on five hits going into the ninth, but dou-bles by Dave Edwards and Rup-Schmidt hit his fifth career grand slam Sunday night to back the shutout pitching of Steve Carlton and Tug McGraw and lead the Philadelphia Phillies to a 6-0 victopert Jones and a run-scoring single by Ozzie Smith prevented Scurry from getting his first major-league shntout

Schmidt's Grand Slam Helps

Phillies Defeat Astros, 6-0

Cubs 6, Giants 5

In Chicago, Gary Lavelle walked Leon Durham with two out and the bases loaded in the ninth inning to force in Ivan DeJesus with the tie-breaking run as Chicago beat San Francisco, 6-5.

Tigers 5, Rangers 4

In the American League, at Detroit, Rick Peters' ninth-inning pinch single off the glove of first baseman Bill Stein scored Steve Kemp from second base, as Detroit edged Texas, 5-4. It was the Tigers' 9th victory in a row. Lynn Jones opened the ninth with a home run that tied the same off home run that tied the game off the Ranger starter, Jon Matlack Reliever Jim Kern (1-2) gave up a single to Kemp, who took second on a bunt and scored on Peters' hit off Steve Comer, the Rangers third pitcher of the inning. Dave

Rozema (4-4) was the winner. Yankees 8, Royals 0

In New York, Larry Milbourne hit an inside-the-park home run,

Sunday's Line Scores

Son Diego 000 000 000 002—2 0 2
Pittsburgh 022 010 00x—5 9 2
Welsh, Littlefield (7) and T.Kennedy, Gwasdz
(8); Scorry, Roma (9) and T.Pena, W—Scurry, 3-4, 1.—Welsh, 5-5. NATIONAL LEAGUE

knocked in the winning run with a sacrifice fly in the 10th inning, then made a leaping, over-the-shoulder catch in left field to end Montreal 100 000 000—1 a
Atlanta 000 002 00x—2 3 i
Rogers and Corter; Malter, Camp (9) and
Benedict, W—Mathler, 4-3, L.—Rogers, 8-4. Los Angeles 120 100 300— 7 9 0
St. Louis 212 621 21x—11 20 2
Welch, Forsier (3), Castillo (5), A.Peno (7) and
Scioscio: Sovensen, Shirtey (21, Littell (7), Suffer
18) and Porter, Brummer 10), W—Shirtey, 5-1,
L—Welch, 4-5, HRs—Los Angeles, Sox (1),
St.Louis, Hernandez (7). scored Alex Trevino, a pinch-numer for Rusty Stanb, who had singled. John Steams advanced Trevino to third before Bailor hit a

Sen Francisco 000 300 110—5 7 0 Chicogo 000 622 001—4 10 0 Whitson, Braining 16). Holland (6), Lavetle (8) and May; Martz, Howell (4(, W.Hernandez (6), Coudill 17), Capillia 18) and J.Davis, W.—Capillia, 1-0, L.—Lavetla, 0-4, HRS—Son Francisco, IJ.Evthrew out a potential tying run at the plate in the seventh as Atlanta edged Montreal, 2-1. The Braves ons ()1), Leonard (2),

Knepper, Smith (6), Sambito III and Pulois Cariton, McGraw II) and Moreland, W-Carito 10-3, L-Knepper, 6-3, HR-Philadelphia

AMERICAN LEAGUE AMERIÇAN LEAGUE
Chicago 000 320 032—13 21 0
Toronto 000 020 000— 3 4 2
Trout Hoyt (9) and Fisk Ession (9); Led,
JMCLoughlin (3), Tedd 15), R.L.Jackson 19) and
Whitt. W—Trout, 7-4, L—Led, 4-9, HRs—Chicago,
Luzinski (13), Mailnoro (1).

Konses City 900 900 900—0 7 1
New York 440 900 90x—8 11 0
Gole, Hamanaker (31, K.Brett (7), Quisenberry
(8) and Wothen: Guldry, R.Davis (8), Gossone
(9) and Cerone. W.—Guldry, B.3, I.—Gale, 5-6.
HR9—New York, Milbourne (1), Neitles (10),

Allmasoto
Aliwaukee
111 040 Dix—8 12
Arroyo, Verhoeven (5), O'Connor 18) and Wynegar, Butera (6); Hoas, Augustine (24, Keeton (8), Easterfy 181, Fingers (9) and Simmons, W—Augustine, 2-1, L—Arroyo, 4-4, HR3—Aliwauker Moillor (2), Simmons (11), Yowil 17).

Cieveland 003 002 100—6 9 2
Colitornia 029 000 010—3 5 0
Denny, Stanton (8) and Hossey; Frost, Kison
13). Moreno 17). Jefforson (7) and Oft. W—Denny, 4-4, L—Frost, 1-3, HR— Cleveland, Thornton

Bollimore 622 003 819—7 10 2 Ookland 210 010 000—4 8 1 Floragon, Stewart 151 and Dompsey; M.Norris, Kingman (6) and Hadrih, W—Stewart, 3-L L—M.Norris, 9-4. HRS— Baltimore, Roenicke (11, Singleton 111), Murray (13), Ookland, Armss (17).

Boston 010 020 130—7 11 0
Sectite 010 031 000—5 9 2
Torrez, Burameier (5), Compbell (9) and Gedman, Allenson 10): Clay, Drago (7), Clark (7),
Andersen (7), Rawley 181 and Norron, Builing
(91, W—Burameier, 3-4, L—Clark, 2-4, HR3—
Sectite, Bochte (3), Pactorek 181.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National Leopue
NEW YORK—Signed John Christensen, outfielder, and Dave Cochrons, third baseman.
BASKETBALL
Notional Basketball Association
BOSTON—Signed Torcy Jockson, forward.
FOOTBALL
Notional Football Leopue
ATLANTA FALCONS—Call Phil McKinnely,
tockles: Chuck Correal, center; Stan Totley,
punter; Allen Archie, darimsilve back; Mike Higgins, running back, and Pater Walters, guard.

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Graig Nettles and Oscar Gamble hit over-the-fence bomers and Ron Guidry continued his scoreless second season as New York routed Kansas City, 8-0. Guidry (8-3) altowed five hits in seven innings, striking out seven. He bas won his three starts since the season resumed, pitching 181/3 sbutout innings, giving up nine hits and strik-

Brewers 8, Twins 5

In Milwaukee, Ted Simmons hit a three-run bome run, and Paul Molitor and Robin Yount hit bases-empty home runs to lead Milwaukee to an 8-5 victory over slumping Minnesota. The Brewers broke open the game with four runs in the fifth inning, including Simmons' home run, his 11th of the year, off Fernando Arroyo (4-

White Sox 13, Blue Jays 2

In Toronto, Greg Luzinski led Chicago's 21-hit attack with a three-run home run, and pinchhitter Bob Molinaro hit a two-run home run as Chicago crushed To-

Indians 6, Angels 3

In Anaheim. Calif., Andre Thornton hit a two-run home run, and John Denny and Mike Stan-ton pitched a five-hitter to lead Cleveland past California, 6-3. The game was delayed 11 minutes by a brawl that started when Denny hit Dan Ford with a pitch with two out in the third inning. Ford, start-ing toward the mound, was restrained by the umpires but Rod Carew came from the dugout toward Denny and both dugouts

Red Sox 7, Mariners 5

In Seattle, Tony Perez's pinchhit bases-loaded single in the eighth inning rallied Boston to a 7-5 victory over Seattle. Perez's RBIs were his first since May 25. This was his first game-winning RBI of the season

Orioles 7, A's 4

In Oakland, Calif., Gary Roenicke awoke from his home run slumber, helping Baltimore to overpower Oakland, 7-4. Roenicke, who hit 25 bome runs for the Orioles two years ago and 10 last year, smashed his first of the season in the second inning to tie the game at 2-2. Roenicke had played 53 previous games this season, with 147 at-bats, before the homer.



Hale Irwin shows his relief after beating three other golfers in sudden death to win the Buick Open in Grand Blanc, Michigan.

Irwin Wins in Sudden Death

GRAND BLANC, Mich. Hale Irwin, who bogeyed the last two holes of regulation to squan-der his lead, sank a 17-foot birdie putt on the second hole of sudden death Sunday to defeat three other golfers and win the Buick Open. Gil Morgan missed a 15-foot

birdie puit attempt on the par-3, 185-yard 17th hole, or he would have sent Irwin to the 18th hole for a continuation of the playoff. Peter Jacobsen and Bobby Clampett all tied Morgan for second with pars on the second hole of the playoff,

Irwin completed regulation with a 1-over-par 72 and a total of 277 while Clampett was 70-277, Jacobsen closed with a 3-under-par 69 and Morgan fired a 4-under-par Irwin seemingly had the tourna-

ment locked up, 13-under and playing the 17th hole. But he went

into the rough and chipped barely past the fringe and then missed his putt for a bogey. Clampett missed a 20- to 25-foot bridie putt which would have tied him and missed a similar putt on the 18th which would have given him the victory in regulation.

Irwin hit into a bunker on the 18th, chipped within six feet but missed his putt and had to settle for a bogey and a playoff.

8th Richest

The victory was worth \$63,000 to Irwin, who entered the tournament with \$185,649 in earnings. good for eighth place on the Tour.

The tie for second brought Clampett much more than \$26.133.34 — it put him in the top 15 tournament money-winning list and assured him a spot in next week's World Series of Golf. A double-bogey on the eighth hole kept Clampett from recording

Red Smith: Virginia's Race Against MS

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Virginia Neary rides borses, trains horses, rubs horses, breeds horses, races horses, draws and paints horses between paralyzing attacks of multiple scle-

On behalf of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, she has been working with the Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association at Saratoga, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and anywhere else she can belp arrange "Race Against MS" programs.

nating 10 percent of purses and 10 \$12,000 profit in six weeks.

percent of the track's profit on a She had two fillies in t

similar fashion.

Since 1975, Virginia has owned, trained and raced horses with considerable success at tracks like New Orleans's Fair Grounds and Evangeline Park near Lafayette. La. She is now down to one 2-yearold colt or, rather, one-third of the colt, which she and two partners bought at the Fasig-Tipton sale at Louisiana Downs.

Virginia grew up riding horses along the Shellrock River in rural lowa but often stayed behind in the classroom sketching through recess periods. She studied art for two years, and in 1971 married her high school sweetheart. She modeled for cosmetics advertisements, doubled for movie stars in stunt-driving scenes, was chef, social director and rodeo performer at two Colorado dude ranches, drawing and painting, skiing and climbing mountains. The marriage ended after three years.

house, had died on the dam's back conceiving her. The owner, dis-gusted with the weakling, gladly let Virginia take charge. She babied the horse, petted and pampered her, and Last Time Up prospered.

Quick Profit

She made the first start of her second career at Evangeline Downs. She stumbled out of the gate but got up to be secon Last year the Harness Horsemen photo. Two starts later, she went International raised about wire to wire at Jefferson Downs, \$300,000 by various methods such as raffling off stud services or do-

She had two fillies in training, single day. Neary hopes thorough- had bought another, a weanling bred racing can make millions in sbe named Alarm System, and there was a lively market for ber paintings and sketches when she awoke one morning with her left

McEnroe Defeats Lewis For ATP Championship

United Press International KINGS ISLAND, Ohio — John McEnroe added another title Sunday, beating Chris Lewis of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4, to win the Association of Tennis Professionals cbampionship.

It had been anticipated that MeEnroe would meet Jimmy Connors in the final, but Connors was upset by Vitas Gerulaitis in the third round.

Lewis, who won the Wimbledon junior title in 1975 and was rated the top junior in the world at the time, upset several seeded players en route to the final. McEnroe picked up \$32,000 for his victory, while Lewis earned \$16,000.

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GENEVA - JADE

Back in Folsom she met a sick. side numb. She had already experiskinny, little gray filly named Last Time Up because her sire, Porter-recognize — unusual fatigue and blurred vision. In the hospital, the numbness spread to her right side. She was completely paralyzed.

For a long time and after many tests, doctors were unable to agree on what she had, though MS was suggested. They could and did agree that she was desperately ill and might never walk again, even if she lived. She thought of her elder brother Bill, who had been rendered a paraplegic in an auto-mobile accident. With a specially designed van and wheelchair, he managed to support his family.
"If Bill can make it, I can," Vir-

ginia told herself. A Few Hours Longer

Paralysis left her after a month hut she was barely strong enough to make it to her mother's home in New Orleans and go to bed. Each day she forced herself to stay up a few minutes longer than yesterday. After three months she managed six waking hours a day and could resume painting. After eight months she was able to work with horses again, and a neurologist at Baylor University in Houston confirmed the diagnosis of MS, a disorder of the central nervous system that disrupts the flow of impulses from the brain to other areas of the

body.

The disease is in remission now but she has had a second and third attack, neither so severe as the

first. "I feel fine now, but I know I'm not strong enough to breeze horses the way I used to. I might hurt the horse or somebody else. So with Kincora Hill. I canter him and try to get him warmed up and relaxed then turn him over to a regular ex-

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King said that while be and Glass met with Caesars Palace of- Minchillo of Italy on Sept. 26.

the Skalbania agreement, "the possibility seriously arose that they would put up \$24 million for the whole deal."

ment, the Canadians, who would prefer staging the fight outdoors in Montreal's Olympic Stadium next May or June, would buy the event. After getting back their initial outlay — the \$23.75 million; plus \$1.5 million for expenses — they would million for expenses — they would evenly divide all further profits with King and Glass. The two un-defeated fighters would each receive \$10 million guarantees. The agreement also gives King and Glass 30 days from the time

King signs to sell the live gate else-where. If a buyer were found, the fight would take place between Feb. 1 and March 31. If not, it would be held in Montreal, according to the terms of the agreement, between Feb. 1 and June 15, probably in May or June.

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LONDON EXCLUSIVE

The Spy Talk Show

WASHINGTON — I've been reading a lot of spy books this summer and they all seem to end the same way.

"Then, Mussoff, it is agreed. You will come to the United States and tell us everything you know about Vorinsky's circus in exchange for a new identity, and a honse in Mc-

Lean, Va. "Yes, Savage. Rut one question. How did you know I was ready to come over to your side?"
"Maria told

"Maria of the PLO?" Buchwald "Maria really worked for Mossad, the Israeli in-

"But I thought her father was a Nazi criminal hiding in Argend-

"That's what we wanted you to think. Maria's father was actually in charge of the St. Tropez History Section of the Library of Con-

"Then that means he knew 'R' was working for us?

Wine Buyers Get Right to Taste In Massachusetts

BOSTON - Wine fanciers in Massachuserts now can let their taste buds decide which vintage to buy under a new state law that allows customers to sample wine in

retail stores. "It is great for the stores and great for consumers," said Carmen Martignetti of Martignetti Liquors in Boston. "It will help people to get to know some of the less well known wines and will help us to prove that they are good."

At the Wine Institute in San Francisco, Patricia Schneider said that "to our knowledge there is no other law like it in the nation."

The stores are not required to give free sips. The program is intended for "prospective customers qualified to consume or purchase" wine, according to Robert Aylward, chief inspector of the state Alcoholic Beverage Control Com"He actually didn't know it until 'R's' wife revealed it during her tryst with Dubois of the French Secret Service, whom we had been watching for some time."

"Is that wby 'R' killed himself?" "No, strangely enough 'R' killed himself when he ran out of cigarettes and couldn't find a shop that was open at 3 in the morning. Here comes your plane."

"Will I see you again, Savage?"
"Perhaps someday our paths
may cross. Tell me, Mussoff. What was Karnofsky's connection with the Friedrichstrasse gang?"

"Karnofsky's mother and Friedrichstrasse were all part of the Baader-Meinhof group. They hoped to get Ludorf out of jail by selling the West Germans a list of parliament members who were on

"Then it all firs into place. Ludorf knew this, and that is wby be was blackmailing the burnt-out Karnofsky." "You said it, Savage, I didn't. Well, I guess it's time to say good-

"I'll walk you to the ramp."
"Tell me, Savage. What will you say to Maria?"
"I'll tell her you didn't mean to hit her when she wouldn't reveal why she had shot Vandenwalk at the Cafe Mozart in Copenhagen."
"Do you think she'll believe

"It doesn't matter. Why is it so

important to you?" "Maria is carrying my child."
"I see. That explains the busioess with Zupel."

"Zupel was just a pawn we sacri-ficed after Appel was found redhanded with the coded message from Tarhouse."

"Well, here we are at the ramp. I guess this is it, Mussoff. Here is a package for you."

"It's Balridge's watch. We found it on his body after he was pushed in front of the Zurich-to-Munich express train." 'No wonder we couldn't locate

it when we searched his luggage at the Helsinki airport. Thank you, Savage, I guess there is no more to

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The Random Cage

Some Uncertain Notes on the Consistency

Of Inconsistency and Similar Motters 'For the Birds'

from the realms of music, theology, literature, architecture, psy-chology, and art, rather as he might collect a basketful of mushrooms.

By Donal Henahan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At some point, John Cage must have decided he was not going to

be one of the world's great com-posers so be invented a fallback

career for himself. Perhaps it was

after Arnold Schoenberg, his teacher, said he was "not a com-

poser, but an inventor - of gen-

ius." Cage became, instead, one

of the leading philosophers and wits in 20th-century music, a man whose influence went on ex-

panding even while his compos-

ing pretensions seemed to shrink.

Especially in his early years, Cage produced some original and captivating works, such as the Sonatas and Interludes for Pre-

pared Piano (1946-48). However,

if I were asked to name the Case

works that might still have an au-

dience in 2001, I would list only four: "Silence" (1961), "A Year from Monday" (1967), "M" (1973), and "For the Birds"

These are not the titles of mu-

sical works but of books in which

Cage has verbalized, with his private blend of high seriousness and sly humor, the ideas that have unchained the imaginations

of so many musicians and oon-

musicians in our time. There is no question but that he was a

welcome and liberating influence

in a time dominated by Serialism

and other forms of musical strait-

Cage's ideas are set down most

succinctly and most clearly in "For the Birds" (published by Marion Boyars, Inc., 99 Main St., Salem, N.H.), which appears this

week just as the eternally boyish Cage prepares for another birth-

In his past writings, Cage has delighted in putting his most so-ber ideas and his most whimsical

notions together in a saiad bowl and tossing them wildly. In what-ever order or non-order the ideas

or words or letters came down,

that was all right with Cage. His books have been an extension of

his musical methods, which de-

pended heavily on randomness and the happy fluke. His crides

trafficked in such words as inde-

terminacy, aleatory and incoo-

gruity, and the most conscien-

tious among them scurried to study Cage's own bible of pure

chance and Oriental quietism,

the I Ching. As the years went

day (he will be 69 Sept. 5).

(1981).

He is a fervent and well-known picker of mushrooms, of course, who has learned which ones can be consumed without harm. His writings are strewn with references and allusions to these idols: Satic Thoreau, Joyce, Mao, Mei-ster Eckhart, Gertrude Stein, Norman O. Brown, Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, Merce Cunningham, David Tudor, Schoenberg, LaMoote Young Buckminster Fuller, Marshall McLuhan. He has found a basis for his random sounds and a justification for his approach to life in several Eastern philosophies, especially Zen Buddhism and Taoism.

This makes up a grab-bag of ideas in which a pattern is some-times not easy to discern. Nor should pattern-making be de-manded of a thinker who rejects order on principle. However, "For the Birds" is the most ocarly organized of Cage books, part-ly because it is built around ques-tions put to him by a profession-al philosopher. Daniel Charles, who teaches aesthetics at the

University of Paris. This book is no chance product, but the result of nine years of recorded cooversations, reconstructions, editing, re-editing, interlinear commentary and foot-

noting.
Almost in spite of himself, Cage finds himself trying to ex-plain matters that, based on his own principles, he should avoid discussing in conventionally ra-tional terms. Cage, for instance, hopes for a time when humans will be free of desires and wants. His own goal, in line with Taoist philosophy, is to want nothing and accept everything.

However, be regularly expresses a great desire and need for disorder, which leads Charles to point out that "Wanting disorder is still wanting." Cage's evasive reply is: "The question is not

university, in my music, in my everyday life, I happen to use chance operations. But I do oot exclusively, solely, use chance operations! Recognizing chance's place does not mean sacrificing

everything to it."

He defines himself as an anarchist in the Thoreau mold, by which he means an anarchy "just short of that which provokes the intervention of police." When Charles points out that Thoreau went to jail rather than pay his taxes in protest against the Unit-ed States' war on Mexico, an action that required police inter-vention, Cage replies, in a daz-zling non sequitur, that Thoreau spent only one night in jail and that his bail was paid by his aunt.

Nevertheless, Cage's appeal is completely understandable. He stands for innocence, the clean slate, the fresh start. He believes in a music that does not have to be composed but simply hap-pens; in a theater without litera-ture; in a poetry without syntax; in a society overseen but not ruled by benign leaders; in the equality of all sounds.

He professes to believe, with Satie, in a kind of disposable mn-

sic that may either be listened to or ignored, as you please at the moment. He believes in total in-dependence of sounds, and of musicians, even when they perform in groups. Of course, he might contend that he also accepts all contrary views of these

In the Cageian utopia, governments as we know them would fade away, and so would distinctions among art and artists. Bach would stand no higher than Bachrach, and oo lower, unless a roll of the dice decided otherwise for the moment

The world would be accepted by every one of its inhabitants, "as is." Passivity and the acceptance of a chaotic universe beyond control would be the human lot. Of course, no one would be more out of place in this Orwellian future than John



John Cage: Toss the ideas.

But there is no point in look-ing for inconsistencies in Cage's thought when one of the foundation stones of that thought is inconsistency. He is, in fact, not a political thinker or social theorist, any more than he is a composer. To succeed in any of those callings one must have a head for cannings one must have a near for systematizing, for compromising, for choosing among alternatives. Cage stoutly declines to choose anything but the right oot to

Nor is he a mystic, as has been occasionally suggested; be is far too pragmatic, too common-sen-sically American and too much in love with technology to be convincing in that overcrowded field. No, John Cage is, no matter on what scale you weigh him. a remarkable man who has raised contrariness to the status of art.

An Energizer

He is a kind of musical Kro-potkin or Oscar Wilde, a provok-er and an energizer whose value lies in his genius for turning com-monplace ideas upside down. He makes jokes that are both furny and serious at once, in the tradi-tion of the finest humor. But, nltimately, we know he is not to be taken with complete seriousness because to try to follow him in all his contradictions would be to end up lying shigabed forever, like poor Oblomov. Meanwhile, Cage would be up and doing, overseeing performances of his music and getting his books published like any hard working phi-

Blindness No Hindrance PEOPLE: To Channel Waterskiers

In five years she has won seven gold medals in ber age class and competed at the U.S. senior Olym-

pics in June in Los Angeles and has also run in the Masters World Games in New Zealand

Stella Taylor, 51, from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., claimed a new women's record by swimming Loch

Ness in 19 hours. The only other

woman to make it was Briton Brenda Sherratt, who took 311/2

hours to cover the 22.7 miles in July, 1966. . . Stefan Gelders, a 17-year-old Belgian, jumped over

17 buses on a motorcycle at Over-pelt, Belgium. He broke the record held by Akain Prieur of France who completed a flying jump over 16 buses in 1977.

"Jingle Bells" is the most popular U.S. tune among the Chinese, even on a blistering summer day in Canton, says conducter Legh Burns of the Oklahoma Youth Or-

chestra, just back from a two-week tour of China. At each stop, audi-

ences asked for the Christmas fa-vorite, he said. "If you can imag-ine, in Canton when it was 102 de-

grees they came up with a request to play 'lingle Bells' and through some miracle we had it in the li-

brary. We had to play it every-

Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Lena

Horne have the most popular phil-

trums, among Americans who have cosmetic surgery. The phil-

trum is the area between the nose

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various celebrities. The American Nigel Verbeek, 40, of London, and Gerald Price, 43, of Manches-Nasal and Facial Surgery Institute's list of the most popular models includes: the lips of Brooke Shields and Robert Redter, both blind, waterskied across the English Channel, taking just under four hours to cover a 33ford, the eyes of Crystal Gayle and Paul Newman, the ears of Bo Derek and Don Rickles, and the mile zigzag course from Dover to Boulogne, France, trying to raise \$74,000 for charity. It was a tough cheekbones of Jane Fonda and John Travolta, Dolly Parton also course, Verbeek said on reaching France. "You have to keep balance made the list. The big-chested singall the time, not knowing where er and Cary Grant have nice noses. the waves are or the wash from the ships."... Ruth Rothford did not care if she won the first Inter-Former President Richard M. national Marathon for Women in Nixon, accompanied by an entourage of about 30 people, including Ottawa. At 80, she was the oldest compector in a field of 625 women and just wanted to finish the 26-Secret Service agents, is visiting France's wine country. After a quick trip to Versailles Monday, mile, 385-yard course. The 24-yearold winner of the marathon made Nixon will go to Rheims today, then will stay two days in a cha-teau in the Bordeaux region. The it in 2 hours, 36 minutes and 45.9 seconds. Mrs. Rothfarb's time was 5 hours, 39 minutes, 56 seconds. But she could oot bave been more pleased with her fourth-from-last former president is also expected to make stops in Lausanne, Switzerland; Vienna; Flensburg, West finish. Mrs. Rothfarb began run-ning at age 66 to ease her arthritis.

> Band leader Lionel Hampton will be saluted Sept. 10 with a White House reception and an evening gala that will be part of the 10th anniversary celebration of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Plans to honor the black percussionist, who was born in Louisville, Ky., 68 years ago, were announced by the Kenoedy Center, which said Hamptoo will be hosted at the White House by President Reagan and his wife Nancy. Participating in the Kennedy Center salute will be several Nancy. Participating in the Kennedy Center salute will be several American jazz pioneers, including Count Basie, Woody Herman, Stan Getz, Pearl Bailey, Art Blakey. Dave Brubeck, Illinois Jacquet, Louis Bellson, Betty Carter, Clark Terry and Zoot Skins. Other stars scheduled to take part include Tony Bennett, Charlie Pride and Stephanie Mills.

Germany; and possibly Denmark before returning to the United States early in September.

Frank Sinatra has filed a \$10millioo damage suit against the publishers of the weekly tabloid The Star for an Aug. 18 cover story that was allegedly misrepresented as a "worldwide exclusive," his publicist's office said. The Los Anles suit says Sinatra gave no exclusive interview to The Star and that the story consists of quotes gathered at a press conference attended by more than 50 reporters during Sinatra's recent South African tour, and of material from many newspaper and magazine ar-ticles.

mie Mills.

by, Cage put together an idiosyn-cratic philosophy by gathering a You're so right, Mussoff. In our business the less said the betand lips. More and more Amerinot to want, but to be free with cans are asking plastic surgeons to give them features like those of baskerful of thinkers and mystics regard to oce's own will. In a © 1981, Las Angeles Times Syndicate REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AMERICA CALLING CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS CTS20fR CSB6661 JR60fB1 KEEP IN TOUCH! Home/Office. Subscribed 2406 - 18th Ave., NW. Olympia, WA 98502, USA. FRENCH PROVINCES **AUTOS TAX FREE** REAL ESTATE FOR SALE REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE **EMPLOYMENT** AUTOMOBILES EMPLOYMENT VILLERANCHE/MER **ANNOUNCEMENTS** Magnificent operated antiely renovative. d. Estyonos, lorge fiving, 2 bedroome, 2 bedroome, which modern histories, hope terroom, estor, geroge + studio. Pondromic view of the Boy of Villefranche and Cap Fertor, food-terroos. Contool: M. 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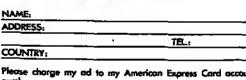
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